REGISTERED No. I—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,833.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 1. 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1877, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA, Captain J. Laird, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June. She will be followed by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,

2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June, and by the

S. S. EUROPA,

2,277 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 18th July and by the

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H P. nominal, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 30, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 28, 1877.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.

ELECTIONS take place in June and December.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a year, which includes all extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution :—

Captain O. Bourdillon, P. onah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. E. C. Westropp, Kh lapore, India.
Lieut.-Col H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C F Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras, India.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(*s*)	VENETIA	2726	450	C. J. Perrins	1st June.
	GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	8th do.
(*s*).	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th do.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(*s*)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	29th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 11th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PEKIN, (3,777 Tons and 600 H. P.), Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2265	450	Capt J. C. Almond, 21st July, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th May 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s.s. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, comprising grey, colored and other piece goods, also to close on account, consisting of magic and glass inkstands, game boxes, stationary, gum bottles, dressing despatch and cash boxes, steel pens, elastic bands, pencils, pictures and picture papers, 1 large pier glass in gilt frame.

Also on account and risk of the first purchaser, Pragjee Dhunjee—

W. and Co $1544-1558=11 cases T. R. chintz, each containing 60 pieces.

P. $2914-2920=6 cases T- R. prints, each containing 60 pieces.

Also by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. and on account and risk of the first purchasers Messrs. Nugurdass Jaichund and Runchard Tribhowan—

F
L H } $2478-248 =3 bales.
M

2482-2486=5 do.
2490-2493=4 do.
2495-2496=2 do.

14 bales each containing 300 lbs. of Mock water twist, No. 30.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HIGH CASTE ARAB AND AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government.

A very handsome high caste chesnut Arab horse.

Also,

A powerful Bay Australian Cob, goes well in harness.

A very handsome silver white Arab horse, has been ridden and driven in harness, age about 6 years.

At 1 P. M.

A palankeen shigram in perfect order.
A small dog-cart.
A poney 13½, goes well in harness and nice to ride and harness
One stylish tonga, with a pair of handsome Deccanee ponies.
A thorough bred poney broken in for hockey or racing.
A powerful iron gray Arab horse, 14-1.
A bay Australian horse, belonging to Dr. Anderson.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, at 25, Apollo Street.

On TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the above mentioned palce, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of H. R. Corlett, Esq.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, &c., &c. at Colaba Depot.

On MONDAY, the 4th Instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., are instructed to dispose off the whole of the household furniture, &c., the property of W. W. Burn, Esq., proceeding to Europe, at his residence at Colaba Depot, the same consists of liquor, wine, claret, champagne glasses, tumblers, dinner and desert service, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, table and chamber candlesticks, spoons, and forks, knives and forks, hanging argand lamp by Tucker and Sons, flower vases, dining and camp tables, nicely carved drawing room table, pier tables, teapoys, hat stands, book stands, conversation couches, reclining couches, easy chairs, side board, armed and without armed chairs, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, one brass bedstead, towel horses, blackwood presses, dispense tables and cupboards, meet safe, cooking pots, plants &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Cazee Syed Street, Moody Bazaar, Bombay.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

Messrs. JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to put up for sale by public auction on THURSDAY, the 14th Inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate within out the Fort, in Cazee Syed Street, Moody Bazaar, in the sub-district of Mandvi, admeasuring in breadth 11 feet 6 inches or thereabouts and in depth 85 feet or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 692, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47 fronting Cazee Syed Street on the east side thereof and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Kanjee Liladhur, on or towards the east by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the south by the house of Kokanee Meeyan Shaik Adum bin Maman Ismail, and on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage and the house of Mancoverbai, widow, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thucker Laljee Dwarkadas and are now in the occupation of Thucker Govindjee Laljeo and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitor, Church Gate Street, or to the Auctioneers,

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME CLARET.
Per Doz. Quarts ....Rs. 11 0
,, Pints .... ,, 6 8

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.
Per Doz. Quarts ....Rs. 13 0

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.
Per Doz. Quarts ....Rs. 18 0
,, Pints 10 0

St. JULIEN,
A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER DINNER WINE. OF EXQUISITE AROMA.
Per Doz. Quarts ....Rs. 20 0
Pints 12 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with even higher priced Brands of other Houses.

5 per Discount on taking 5 dozen Qts and over.

BEAUNE	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 22	0
SAUTERNES	,,	,,	,, 18	0
OFNER	,,	,,	,, 16	0

STILL HOCKS.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15	0
BODENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 16	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 9	0
GEISENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 18	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 10	0
NIERSTEINER	,,	Quarts	,, 20	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 11	0
RUDESHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 22	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 12	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	Quarts	,, 28	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 15	0
HOCHHEIMER	,,	Pints	,, 17	0

Subject to 5 per Discount for *Cash*.

10 per Discount on taking 5 dozen Qts. and over.

CUP CHAMPAGNE ......per doz. Quarts Rs. 20 0

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,
LITTLE ETTA,
AND
Mr. JOHN MORRIS.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 1st JUNE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
FIRST CLASS........Rs. 3 | SECOND CLASS....Rs. 2
THIRD CLASS, Rs 1.

SEE PROGRAMMES.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,817 Tons Register, Captain Charles Mann, is now loading and is expected to sail on or about the 15th June.

This splendid steamer has a large airy Saloon, roomy and well ventilated Cabins, all handsomely fitted, also excellent Bath accommodation and affords a most desirable opportunity for Passengers proceeding Home. Special arrangement made for passages of families on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
or to
KING, KING & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, May 30, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Thomas Collin, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June, and by the

S.S. TRENTHAM HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain SHAW, about the 7th July, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa		Rs. 575
Do.	do. ,, Naples	,, 610
Do.	Naples	,, 470
Do.	Genoa	,, 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, May 31, 1877.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—The AGENCY of this Company is TRANSFERRED to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., 90, Rampart Row.

By Order of the Board,
ALFRED. L. GILLAM.

TO BE SOLD TO-DAY at 11 o'clock a. m. by PUBLIC AUCTION at our Godowns, Carnac Bunder—

E
1876
V. B. } 11 Bags
1876
V. B. } 28 ,,
{ 39 Bags MALABAR NATIVE COFFEE, ex HUGH BOURNE at TELLICHERY, damaged by sea water.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Agents for the Master of the Ship Hugh Bourne.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE 1877.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Watson's Esplanade Hotel ; Treacher and Co. ; Badham & Co. Asquith & Co. ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer", Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner and Co.
London	G. Street 30, Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co. ; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road ; and Railway Station, Raicnore.
Ootacamund	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad	Refreshment Room,
Secunderabad	Cursetjee and Co.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1877.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Beg to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian market.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,

Light, Durable, and Reversible.

Length	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	42	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	15-0	15-8	16-0	17-0	18-0	each.

Also LEGGINGS, per pair, Rs. 4-8, and COSMOPOLITAN CAPS, each Rs. 4.

BLUE REGULATION CAPES, Prince of Wales' pattern, with the Waterproofing between two textures.

Length	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	30-0	32-0	33-0	34-0	each.

Subject to 10 *per cent. discount for Cash.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ....10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits ....30 to	40	0
Boys' Suits	10	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from ....35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns, from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
[illegible]	15	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ....9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ....each	10	[illegible]
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ....10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases	[illegible]	
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6	0
Courier Bags......9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ...... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	4
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps ...... 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz.	13	8
Linen Collars ......doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs,,	5	5
Warm Gloves	1	0
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knot ...... 1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ....1-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	2
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles..	3	2
Do. Strops ......3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors ...... 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	12
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	8	8
[illegible] Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach ....5-8 to	12	8

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief ; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.

The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. .... ,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do. .... ,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. .... ,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance........ ,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting ....Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance........Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches .... ,, 65 to ,, 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ....Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time........Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters .... ,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches .... ,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers .... 550 t ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY GENERAL DESIRE,
A THIRD
AL-FRESCO PROMENADE CONCERT
Will be given
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, JUNE 2,
By kind permission of
J. H. GRANT, Esquire,
Municipal Commissioner.

GRAND COMBINATION
IN HONOR OF THE BIRTHDAY
OF THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
MISS ELCIA MAY.
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

The Original and Inimitable
DAVE CARSON.

LITTLE ETTA
IN HER CHARACTERISTIC IMPERSONATIONS.

MR. MORRIS
IN HIS MYSTICAL METAMORPHOSES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

PROGRAMME.

8 o'clock............Promenade.
The Band of H. M.'s 20th Regiment N. I.
8-30 ....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Mrs. CARSON will preside at the Pianoforte.
Introductory Overture............Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Ballad—"My heart's best love." ......Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—"King Baby."............Mr. G. Norville.
Refrain—"Fair lady I am waiting for thee."............Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Comic—"My Grandfather's collection..Mr. Dave Carson.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

9-15—SPELLING BEE.
PRIZE FOR EUROPEANS,
A GOLD WATCH BY C. MARCKS & Co.
PRIZE FOR NATIVES,
A BINOCULAR.

Nuttall's Dictionary will be used on this occasion, by which the spelling of all words will be decided.

An interval of fifteen minutes, during which
THE BAND
OF
H. M.'s 20th REGIMENT.
WILL PERFORM.

10—CONCERT.

Duet—"The Gipsy Countess,"............Glover.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Song—"Should he upbraid."............Sir H. Bishop.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song—"A warrior bold."............Adams.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Song—"Ye happy birds."............Gumbert.
Miss Elcia May.
Solo Pianoforte—"Danse Nègre."............Ascher.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Trio—"My lady the Countess."............Cimarosa.
Miss Elcia May, Madame Carlotta Tasca, and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

Mr. JOHN MORRIS
IN HIS ASTONISHING PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT,

LITTLE ETTA,
THE EMPRESS OF THE SALTATORIAL ART,
IN HER GREAT IMPERSONATION OF
[illegible]

11—OPERETTA,
BREAKING THE SPELL,
BY OFFENBACH.

Old Mathew ....Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Peter ....Mr. J. Rollings.
Jenny ....Miss Elcia May.

11-30—TO CONCLUDE WITH A
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
THOUSANDS OF ILLUMINATED LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE TROGLODYTE'S RETREAT.

CRYSTAL CAVE
OF DROPPING WATERS.

AN HOUR'S DANCING IN THE ENCHANTED CIRCLE.

Reserved Seats ....Rs. 3
Family Tickets admitting three .... ,, 7
Promenade .... ,, 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Refreshment Pavilions under the management of Messrs. Kerner and Minns.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SCOTTISH SCHOOLS, BYCULLA.—MR. McDONALD will be at the Schools TO-DAY till 2 p. m.

WANTED, for the Ship BOOTLE, a CERTIFICATED MATE. Apply to Lieut. BREBNER, Shipping Office.

TO LET, a GROUND FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished. Terms—moderate. Apply at THE LONDON, opposite the Post Office, Fort.

TO LET, Furnished, for the MONSOONS, Upper Storey of a large HOUSE in Middle Colaba. Rent moderate. Apply to "W. M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Self driving Phaeton, with moveable Coach-box, Harness, and hardy, fast-trotting Bay Arab, the property of Mr. Whitworth, for sale for Rs. 750. May be seen at Ladha's.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &c.
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bed-room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardosses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, the CURRENCY OFFICE, and the MONEY ORDER OFFICE, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th proximo, in honor of the BIRTHDAY of Her Majesty the QUEEN and EMPRESS of INDIA.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Accountant General.

Bombay, May 29 1877.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who are indebted to or have Claims against the ESTATE of the late CAPTAIN SAUNDERS, 66th Regiment, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no Claim can be entertained.

J. HEALEY, Capt., 66th Regt.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Colaba, Bombay, May 30, 1877.

LOST, a SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 856, of the MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, between Purbut Ludda's Shop, Mandvie Bunder, and Musjid Bunder Bridge on 27th October 1876. Whoever finds the same and returns it to the Shop of SHA KHOOSHALL HURRIDASS will receive a REWARD of RUPEES FIVE.

Bombay, May 29, 1877.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned is prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE on Cotton Mills, Press Houses, Godowns, Dwelling Houses, and all other descriptions of Property in Bombay or the Mofussil, at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN, Agent.

Bombay, May 22, 1877.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th proximo, in honor of the BIRTH-DAY of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN and EMPRESS of INDIA.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, May 19, 1877.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

[illegible] DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the VALUABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words "VIA SUEZ," which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1877.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay :—

Suits made, just as you like them............Rs. 25 worth Rs. 30
Suits made to the latest fashion ......from ,, 16 to ,, 20
Fast colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits.. ,, 14 to ,, 18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca .... ,, 4 to ,, 1

HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION HALL, BY JEEWANJEE & Co., BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

THE following CARRIAGES are for sale :—

Broughams. English and Country Built.
Open Carriages, do. do.
Mail Phaetons, do. do.
Buggies, do. do.
Park Phaetons, do. do.
A very handsome Brake.
Dogcarts, country built.
Laudaus, do.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.—These can be made to any design in a few days. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Can also be made with MOVEABLE DATES at an extra charge of Rs. 6. Specimens may be seen at the Agents,

THACKER & CO.,
Agents for the Patentee.

TEA DEPOT.

32 Meadow Street, Fort.

A. S. REUBEN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON and Co., Tea Merchants) begs to announce that he has OPENED the above establishment for the sale of Kangra Valley, Neilgherry, and China Teas, Real Mocha Coffee, Shahjehanpur Sugar in bags of 10 lbs. each, best Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Pondicherry and Manilla Cigars and Cheroots, China Curios and ware, Lady's and Gentleman's best Morocco Leather and Canvas Courier Bags, Price's Spurm Candles nett 1 lb. Bundle, best Scented Soap, &c., and respectfully invites the attention of the public to their superior quality and moderate price.

Out-station orders accompanied with Remittances or References shall be promptly attended to.

A. S. REUBEN.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 877 of 1870.

MITHIBAE and others............Plaintiffs.
vs.
PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and others............Defendant

TENDERS for the undermentioned PRODUCE of the undermentioned Villages of the Poway Estate for the years 1877-78, will be received at the Office of the Undersigned on and until the 5th proximo.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.

Poway.	Tirundaj.	Kopree.
Sakee.	Toongwan.	Paspoli.
Kanjoor.	Vickrolee.	Toorbagarden.

PRODUCE.

Grass	from 1st July 1877	to 30th June 1878	
Revenue of Paddyfield	do.	do.	do.
Stones from Quarry	do.	do.	do.
Brab Tree Leaves	do.	do.	do.
Mangoes, "Kulim"	do.	do.	do.
Do. "Jungli"	do.	do.	do.
Brab Tree Fruit	do.	do.	do.
Guavas	do.	do.	do.
Spirit	from 1st Nov. 1877	to 31st Oct. 1878	

L. A. WATKINS,
for Henry Gamble, Receiver.

High Court, Bombay, May 25, 1877.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY. GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,

27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.

3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for out-stations ; Commission allowed, Rs. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :
1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co , Neilgerry Hill.
3—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
7—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
8—Fort Printing Press, Gunbow Lane, Fort.
9—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
10—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 31st May 1877.

This being the first of the monsoon mails, we have only three days' business to report upon. Home advices in the interval have evinced a general tendency towards a favourable view of the political situation in Europe. Consols certainly have receded from 95¼ to 95⅛, but French Rentes remain at 104½, and Wheat is reported to have fallen 1s. to 2s. per quarter, while Cotton has been fairly firm. Our markets—except where they have been affected by the approach of the monsoon—have sympathized with the position at home. Cotton has been firm but quiet, owing to prices being considerably above the level of Liverpool; Wheat and Seeds are quiet and lower; Piece Goods are dull and difficult of sale; money is easy; Government Securities quiet; Sterling Exchange a shade easier; Freights dull at £1-16-3 by steamer and £1-17-6 to £1-18-9 by sailing ship, for Liverpool.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, £153,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £1,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8·57d. and £100 000 to Bombay at 1s. 8·60d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 8 9-16d. receiving in full. No telegraphic transfers were allotted, and it is evident from the fact of only £253,000 having been granted out of £265,000 offered that the Secretary of State had affixed a limit of 1s. 8 9-16d. per rupee. The general expectation here was in favour of tenders at 1s. 8½d. receiving allotments; as just after the departure of last mail Government issued an official intimation that the drawings would continue on the previous scale of £265,000 per week, and with the slack season beginning it was anticipated that this would be about sufficient to meet the demand for remittance to this side and so cause a decline in Silver which might then be expected to decline in value. So far, the metal, according to Reuter, has only receded from 53¾d. to 53⅝d. per oz., at which the rupee lays down at equivalent to about 1s. 8 9-16d., but the demand for this side must now be so limited that it is difficult to see how the rate can be maintained. As bearing on the future of the market a somewhat important announcement was received from Simla to the effect that Government had arranged to borrow 78 lacs from Native States, as against the loan to be brought of in India in accordance with the programme laid down in the yearly Financial Statement. This will only leave 172 lacs to be subscribed on this side, an amount which cannot have much effect on the Money Market, during the slack season. The future, therefore, becomes much easier to estimate, influenced as it mainly will be by trade requirements only, and although the Banks have continued willing to sell demand bills for delivery up to August at 1s. 8½d. per rupee the majority of people are in favour of a lower rate being ultimately established, probably in the neighbourhood of 1s. 8d.

In Sterling Exchange for this mail the transactions have necessarily been very limited, the amount of paper offered being remarkably small owing to the rapid close of the export season; while, with next to nothing doing, in imports the demand for remittance has been equally restricted. Rates have scarcely moved throughout more than 1-16d, the market to-day closing quiet at the following quotations:—Bank Bills on demand, 1s. 8 9-16d.; 6 month's sight, 1s. 8¾d.; Credits 3 months' sight, 1s. 8⅞; 6 months' 1s. 9 1-16.; Documents 3 months' sight, 1s. 8 15-16d.; 6 month's, 1s. 9⅛d per rupee.

On Calcutta business continues to be done in demand drafts at ⅛ per cent premium. Of 60 days' sight there are few sellers, and the quotation has advanced to ⅞ per cent. discount.

On China the nominal quotation is Rs. 223 per 100 dollars.

The Money Market, as might be expected with the Cotton season almost at an end, shows a decidedly easier tendency. The Bank of Bombay's rates have undergone no change notwithstanding that the return for the week ending on the 26th instant showed an increase in the Cash Balance of upwards of 13½ lacs. From Calcutta, however, telegrams received to-day report a further reduction of one per cent. in the Bank of Bengal's charges, and a similar movement on this side cannot be much longer postponed.

Government Securities for a day or two showed a better tone than for some time back, a fair amount of business having been done in Fours up to Rs. 98⅝ and in Fives-and-a-half up to Rs. 102⅝. but yesterday and to-day buyers have again withdrawn the closing quotations being:—Fours and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 97¾; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102⅛ to ¼. The weakness apparently originated with Calcutta, where it was generally expected that the Native States would take up the whole of the loan to be brought on this side, whereas the announcement noticed above shows that 172 lacs will come on the market. The amount under ordinary circumstances would have no great influence, but in the present unsettled state of matters political, the slightest influence is sufficient to check any tendency to improvement.

Shares as a general rule have shown great quietness since the departure of last steamer. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at 40 per cent. premium, Agras are Rs. 2½ and National Bank Rs. 7 per share over. In Press Companies the only movement of any kind has been a decline of Rs. 2½ in Mofussils, and Land Companies are unchanged with the exception of a fall of Rs. 10 in Colabas. Spinning and Weaving shares have been somewhat irregular, but with a few exceptions the tendency has been downwards, a reaction having followed the previous advance.

IMPORTS.

Piece Goods have undergone but little appreciable change since Monday and such, as there is, is certainly not favourable. From first hands the transactions during the three days do not exceed 100 packages and prices are nominally unaltered, but from the Bazaar, dealers by making a slight concession in rates have Stocks go on accumulating and seem likely to do so until either supplies from home begin to fall off or the up-country demand improves. The former may possibly take a place under the influence of the adverse advices which must latterly have been going from this side, but we cannot look for a better enquiry here until the monsoon brings about a more favourable state of things up-country.

Twist, like goods is in very poor request; the clearances latterly have been small and with the exception of a reduction of ⅛ anna per lb. in 40s. Our quotations show no change.

In Metals business is slow and the only quotable movement is a decline of Re. 1 per candy in Bar and Nail Rod Iron.

Coals.—Owing to a lockout reported in the collieries supplying Davison's West Hartley, the description in greatest request here, the market during the past few days has shown increased firmness. Few actual buyers are in the market however, and although prices are nominally higher, there has not been much business done. Of Davison's West Hartley there is nothing offering to arrive and the quotation nominally has advanced to Rs. 21, but other kinds of West Hartley cannot be quoted over Rs. 19 to Rs 19½. Welsh Hartley we quote at Rs. 17 to Rs 17-4, Watson's Hartley Rs. 17½ to Rs. 17 and Candiff at Re. 17½ to Rs 18 per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—The Liverpool telegrams in the early part of the week, were firm with an advance of 1/16d. to ⅛d. in Surats to arrive, but latterly have been quieter in tone and the improvement has been lost. Our market here has followed a similar course. For a day or two the feeling was very firm and exceptionally high prices were paid for odd lots to cover May shipments, but at the close the tendency is quieter and in some instances our quotations are Re. 1 to Rs. 2. per candy lower than on Monday.

For export the transactions during the three days have been unimportant and for all practical purposes the season may be considered about over, but the local mills are still very steady buyers, and this coupled with a desire to store their stocks in expectation of an advance during the monsoon renders sellers very firm. It is difficult yet to form any exact estimate of the quantity likely to be stored over the rains, and opinions on the subject differ widely from 50,000 to 100,000 bales—but whatever the figures may be, we have to bear in mind that the local mills will be almost entirely dependent on stocks On the spot for their next four months' consumption, as there will be no Compta to come forward as in ordinary seasons.

The clearances for Sea since last mail left have been 13,881 bales, making a total of 639,423 bales since 1st January against 535,906 bales for the same period last year. The clearances during June, however, will be very small and it is not at all unlikely that the total for the six months will fall short of last season.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:

Full-pressed—		℘ Candy	℘ lb. C. & F.
New Broach Ginned F. G. F.	Ready	Rs. 196	= 5 5/16d.
„ Omrawuttee Good	do.	„ 182	= 4 15/16d.
„ Omrawuttee Fully Good Fair	do.	„ 176	= 4¾d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	„ 173	= 4 11/16d.
„ Dhollera Good	do.	„ 189	= 5⅛d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	„ 180	= 4⅞d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	„ 175	= 4¾d.
„ Do. Fully Fair	do.	„ 169	= 4⅝d.

Seeds.—Linseed, although fairly active, is easier owing to quieter accounts from home and rather more liberal supplies here. We quote ready parcels at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. Rapeseed is also easier and the quotation has receded to Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

Wheat.—Fine wheat qualities are very scarce, and, notwithstanding the heavy decline which has taken place at home, still command Rs. 39 to Rs. 40, but Red is more plentiful and has declined to Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½ per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	109½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	690
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	110
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	272
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto		£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto		£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½ p. s.	1,940
Bombay Gas Company	10,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	275
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,000	500	all	.. p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct	435 xd.
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p.	38

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Borrowdale, 990 tons, Captain Davis, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

The Schooner Bootle, 248 tons, Captain D. Williams, will sail to-day for Bremerhaven, with 1,775 bales cotton and 85 cwts bones.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Captain E. J. Gammon, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo, and nine deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and fifty-one deck passengers.

The s. s. Lord Eslington, 1,116 tons, Captain W. R. Blair, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (April 25th), with a cargo of 2,033 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Annot Lyle, 1,287 tons, Captain J. English, arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Liverpool (January 20th), with a cargo of 1,572 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. F. Soares and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs Martin and child, Mr. Purcell, Mrs. Lessan, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Prescott, three invalids, and forty-seven deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Burmah, 675 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Vingorla.—Sister Hilda, Magazine Sergt. J. Dickson. Mr. J. Head, Condr. and Mrs. Cody and four children. For Carwar.—Lieut Balfe and two servants. For Ratnagherry—Mr. Tom. For different ports.—Six deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Arnot Lyle	English	Liverpool, Jan 20.
31	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Kurrachee, May 28.
	Lord Eslington (s)	Blair	Shields, Apr 25.
	Canara (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
31	Medina (s)	Russel	Coast and Carwar.
	Kilkerran	Lowe	Dunkirk.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Coast and Goa.
	Burmah (s)	Smith	Coast and Calcutta.
	Borrowdale (s)	Davis	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Australia, Bozoni, to Genoa.
Schooner Bootle, Williams, to Bremerhaven.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Vingorla, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
27	Hydaspes (s)	Renoldson	Southampton, Apr 19.
	Savoir Faire	Aitchison	Liverpool, Dec 18.
	Mistley Hall	Mesnard	Liverpool, Jan 17.
	Coimbatore	Lloyd	Liverpool, Jan 27.
	Respigadera	Purcell	Liverpool, Feb 6.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
27	Mahratta (s)		
	Busheer (s)		
	Legislator (s)		
	Madera (s)		
	John Howard (s)		
	Eurydice		
	Figaro		

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Mistley Hall—20th May, Churchstone bound to Bassein from Colombo.

By Savoir Faire—Knight Commander.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
28	Flamingo (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
28	Asia (s)	Calcutta.
	Stallingboro (s)	Calcutta.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Calcutta.
29	Mediator (s)	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 31.

From Liverpool.

Sicily s—675 bundles hoop iron, Bhimjee Toolsedass.
Guy Mannering s—10 boxes tinned plates, Ameroodin Fazalally; 90 kegs iron nails, HassuMally Lallmeya.

From London.

Craigforth s—1 case toys and 12 cases watches, John S Elmore and Co; 23 cases provisions and 1 case candles, W Watson and Co; 25 kegs white lead, Tezpall Cama.
Ant gotas s—6 packages window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoys.
Cathay s—2 cases printing ink, Abddoolally Meya-bheb Shuruffally; 8 cases perfumery, Hugh D Fisher and Co; 6 cases champagne and 1 quart sherrywine, Grindlay, Groom and Co.
Guy Mannering s—5 casks hardware, Bhicoosasba and Co.
Stock bridge—2 cases transparent soap, John S Elmore and Co.
Bellona s—25 kegs iron nails, Noormahomed Bharmull.
Guinevere—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.
Thibet s—5 cases glassware, Soomar Veera.
Venetia s—2 cases glass beads, Abdoolally Ahmedjee.
Sumatra s—156 boxes bar silver value of Rs. [illegible], The C M Bank; 53 boxes bar silver, value of Rs. 2,20,000, The Bank of Bombay: 216 boxes bar silver, value of Rs. 6,[illegible],000. The H and S Bank; 238 boxes bar silver value of Rs. 5,60,000 The N Bank of India.

From Bordeaux.

Precurseur—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.
Batavia s—5 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 31.

For Liverpool.

Victoria Cross—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. [illegible] cotton, [illegible]; 291 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Ellen Bates, 35 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 260 bales cotton, Gordhundass Runchordass; 70 bales cotton, Mukhmedass Vussonjee; 140 bales cotton, Davidass Nurotumdass.
Hellen Scott—300 bales cotton Gordhundass Runchordass; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Knight Companion—43 bales cotton, Ramcua Ramdyal.
Hutton s—12 bales rags and 60 bales wool, Runichund Fuckerchund: 50 bales wool, Dhoorjee Chundalin; 30 bales wool, Tribhowan Veerjie.
City of Baltimore s—6,400 cwts wheat, H. Clason and Co: 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 11 bales hemp, Ardaseer Rustomjee and Co.
Guy Mannering s—130 cwts. B. horns, Hasum Noomamed; 125 bales cotton, Vussonjee Morarjee; 42 bales wool, Nursee Kessowji and Co.

For London.

Guy Mannering s—4 bundles skins and 26 bales hides, Allarukhiabhoy Sazan.
Cartvale—10 bales hides, Nenseybhoy Oangjee.
India s—9 bales skins, Esmail Russool.
Venetia s—38 bundles E. teeth, M. C. Ebram; 11 bales hides, Chand Mahomedally; 9 bales hides, C U A G. Muhideen.

For Amsterdam.

Cyrene—1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Marseilles.

Australia—400 cwts wheat, H. Clason and Co; 12 cases silver dollars, Morarjee Moolje.
Geelong s—2 bales skins, W. Nicol and Co.

For Venice.

Geelong s—42 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Havre.

Jolomar—685 bags coffee, Alstons and Co.
City of Boston—201 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Lady Lysgar—50 bales cotton, Gokuldass Cullianjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

For Trieste.

Geelong s—bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Timor—323 bales cotton, Yourg and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, May 30th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·855
Temperature of the Air	86·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	82·5
General Direction of wind	WSW, NW, WNW, W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	227

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LONDON via CANAL.

1452 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1728 Venetia (s), Perrin—Mails 1st June.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

414 City of Baltimore (s), Collins—W. & A. Graham & Co.
2114 Guy Mannering (s), Man—W. Nicol & Co.
1524 Hutton (s), Hodges—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1414 India (s), Read—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1119 Astronomer, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
415 Ellen Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co
1117 Helen Scott, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Soares.
1788 Thomasina MacLellan, Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1234 Algonquin, Grey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1162 City of Boston, Crosby—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co
390 Hugh, Browne, Adams—Volkart Brothers.
635 Jolomar, Davies—N. Manockjee & Co.
1206 Lady Lysgar, Hughes—Vinay & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

660 Sarah Scott, Estall—Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

679 Antofagasta, Halliday—W. Nicol & Co.
218 Booth, Williams—Knoop & Co.
998 Peter Denny, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

1198 Cartvale, Hogg—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1020 Carnegie, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

592 Cyrene, Turnbull—W. Nicol & Co.
1149 Marathon, Jones—Geo Lockhart & Co.
1439 Stockbridge, Lane—Soares & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

708 Argyleshire, Laird—N. Manockjee & Co.
1150 Allegiance, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1226 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
1111 Glamorgan (s), Buck—Ewart, Latham & Co.
823 M. A. Evans, Philps—The Captain.
1142 South Minister, Mcee—The Captain.
1140 Timor (s), Brown—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1135 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails 8th June.
1403 Sumatra (s), Anderson—Mails, 22nd June.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1191 Australia (s), Bozzani—C. Grondona.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

862 Craigforth (s), Farmer—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1881 Cathay (s), Dundas—P. & O.

FOR AUSTRALIA, &c.

1309 Bangalore (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.
1119 Devonshire, Swan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1380 East Lothian, Hamilton—N. Manockjee &
2602 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails, 28th May.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

67 Sullamutty, Nacoda.
676 Estapona (s), Hubback—The Captain.
255 Dominion, Jones—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1061 Arago (s), Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—H. F. Soares & Co.
1276 Benefactor, Shields—Finlay Muir and & Co.
1626 County of Inverness, Mckenzie Finlay Muir & Co.
1696 Count of Sutherland (s). Wallace—Finlay, Muir & Co.
43 Cora, Coombs—Visram Ebram.
849 Earl of Mar & Kellie, Walter—Knoop & Co.
1419 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—Mr G. Wyllie & Co.
343 Forest Grove, Pearson—W Nicol & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O Co.
1119 Gamecock, Hardy—W. Nicol & Co.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
1099 Lalla, Vance—The Captain.
796 Lanarkshire, Wilkie—The Captain.
2750 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.
1116 Lord Eslington (s), Blair—The Captain.
1858 Mornington, Roberts—Owen and Okell.
953 Norfolk, Hord.
1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.
1224 Rajpoot, Andrew—The Captain.
1380 Sachem, Crowell—The Captain.
918 Serica, Mathews—The Captain.
254 Serendib (s), Vanair.
1083 Sicilia (s). Harbord—W. and A. Graham & Co.
992 West Stanly (s), Runelman.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

524 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
91 Emanuel, Nacoda.
6 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arabe. Broughton.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere. Guthrie.
2303 Undaunted (s), 31, Brent—(Flagship.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 30.

Tucker, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Moradabad.

May 31.

Morris, Col, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—May 30.

Bater, Col. Madras 16th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.

May 31.

Ironside, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on sick leave, to England.
Young, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 30th May 1877.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt F C Nicolas, R A to be station staff officer, Kirkee, vice Capt Greig, Rl Horse Arty, promoted.

1st N I—Lieut-Col L M Davies, 2nd in Command 7th N I, to officiate as Commdt.

16th N L I—Major A Durand, Wing Commdr, to officiate as 2nd in command, and actg C E Blowers Q. Mr., to officiate as Wing Commdr in succession to Lieut-Col Pierce, appointed officiating Comdt 16th N I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

17th Foot—Major C J Grant, in extension, to remain at Mahableshwar from 1st to 21st June, on medical certificate.

66th Foot—Capt O W Braine, to Bombay from 15th March to 15th June, on private affairs, pending exchange.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn Maj C B Mathew, in extension to remain at Mussoorie for four months from 12th May, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Surg C F Richards to remain in England, from 14th April, for four months on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Honourable the Governor in Council.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, 31st May 1877.)

Military Department.

Lieut J N S Kirkwood, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Lieut-Col W B Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The following appointment is made:—

Lieut-Col J H Reid, R A, to officiate as Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, vice Col Hatch, on or until further orders.

The following appointment in the Ordnance Dept is made:—Lieut J D Snodgrass, R H A, to officiate as third class Commissary of Ordnance, to fill an existing vacancy.

The promotions in the Commissariat Dept consequent on Lieut-Col Willoughby being appointed Depy Comsy Genl, dated 15th inst have effect from the 21st April last.

Col F R Maunsell, C B, R E, (Hony A-D-C to the Govr Genl,) Commandant, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col W Blakeney, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been granted extension of leave:—Sub-Conductor D Mayo, three months, medical certificate.

Marine Department.

Capt W L Searle, Depy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 1st June.

Lieut H Morland, Agent for Transports and Asst Resident Transport Officer, is appointed to perform the duties of Depy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, in addition to his own, during Capt Searle's absence on leave or until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The privilege leave granted to the Rev C Walford, M A, Chaplain at Belgaum, is cancelled.

The privilege leave for one month granted to the Rev A G Lewis, Actg Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, is extended to the 3rd of June next.

Mr Mahadeo N Shirgaonkar, Asst Political Agent in charge of Limri, availed himself on the 14th inst, of the privilege leave of absence for forty days granted to him by Government.

Lieut-Col T E Britten, Cant Mag at Poona, is invested with civil jurisdiction in the Poona District.

Rao Saheb Samukhram Navnidhrai, second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge of Dhandhuka and Gogo, in the Ahmedabad District, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rupees 50.

Mr Vyeshwar Lakhshman to be Public Prosecutor in the Belgaum Collectorate, vice Mr Syfudin, deceased.

Azam Vithal Bajit, Head Karkun of taluka Sauda, in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class in the district of Khandesh.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature of Mr A K Oliver to be Supt of the High Court Press in addition to his appointment of Asst Registrar, vice Mr Summers, retired.

H M's Secy of State for India has allowed Mr C Wilkinson, [illegible] months on sick certificate.

Mr C E Steele passed an examination in Beluchi on the 8th inst.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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  The War—I—II.
  English Political and Social Letter.
  English Military Letter.
  The War—Russian Defeat on the Danube.

The First Number of the New Series of the Overland Summary of the Bombay Gazette is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subject of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 2	8-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 2	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	June 11	3-0 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	„ 23	3-0 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 1	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave as under:—

		5 P.M.			7 P.M.
Friday	June	1	Friday	June	15
„	„	8	„	„	22

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Friday ...... June 1

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Via Singapore and Torres Straits.

Monday ...... June 11

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Tuesday and Thursday.

Saturday ...... June 2

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

The extra Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, will, until further notice, be discontinued and Mails for Ratnagiri and Vingorla will be forwarded by the regular Contract Steamer leaving on every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23¾ by 16 inch.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Price—To Subscribers to this Journal	0	4	0
To Non-Subscribers	1	0	0

Mounted on Cloth ...... 8 As. extra.
„ „ with Rollers. 10 „

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McGILL—May 30th, at Poona, the wife of J. McGill, Assistant Superintendent, G. T. Survey, of a son.

DEATH.

SWEENEY—May 27th, at the Oomercarry Police Station, after a few hours' illness, Alfred Russel, the only son of Mr. T. G. Sweeney, Inspector of Police, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HENNESSY—May 28th, at St. Thome, the wife of Mr. John B. Hennessy, of a daughter.

JOHNSON—May 28th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Johnson, M. S. C., of a son.

MORGAN—May 27th, at Waltair, the wife of W. Morgan, Esq., Government Normal School, of a son.

TROUP—March 29th, at Niigata, Japan, the wife of James Troup, Esq., H. B. M. Vice Consul, of a son.

DEATHS.

LEGGETT—May 28th, at Bangalore, Violet Mary, the youngest child of Major and Mrs J. R. Leggett, aged 7 months.

NICHOLLS—May 21st, at Cuttack, Colonel Cecil Nicholls, Commandant, 12th N. I., of remittent fever.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1877.

Rumours of the probable renewal of negotiations for peace may not unprofitably for speculators in news fill the interval that must still elapse before the Danube has fallen low enough to permit of the passage of the Russian army being attempted with a reasonable chance of success. Germany, which remained so quiescent and indifferent while all the other States of Europe were nervously agitated about the possible means of preventing war, has since the actual declaration of war displayed an abnormal and feverish activity which does not, in our opinion, show that she cares a single straw for the peace of Europe, but may be accepted as a sure indication that she means to make her profit out of the struggle in which Russia and Turkey are engaged. Her first movement was to revive the quarrel with France and allege the increase of French armaments as an excuse for preparations for a contest her chief statesmen and generals hardly pretend to deprecate. Then followed the journey of Prince Bismarck to Berlin, the mysterious interchange of confidential communications between the Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel, and the despatch of the German fleet to the Levant; and now is hinted that, acting on German advice, the Emperor Alexander will make a final effort, before ordering his army to cross the Danube, to detach England from the side of Turkey by offering a pledge not to touch the Suez Canal or Egypt and not to interfere with the freedom of the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. This would amount to a proposal to England to join in the partition of the Turkish Empire; and, if English statesmen would but agree to the proposal, they would no doubt discover that the three Emperors have made secret arrangements with one another, and perhaps with Italy, for the distribution of the rest of the Turkish spoils. It is obvious, however, that the programme of Mr. Cross was not an exhaustive statement of the English interests which require guarding in the East, and that, in addition to the security of Egypt and Constantinople, England would be bound to require a promise from Russia to make no conquests in Asiatic Turkey. But the English nation would view with extreme repugnance all proposals for the partition of Turkey, and would, we are convinced, rather go to war in the last resort to protect its own interests than help to dismember the territory of an ally. Negotiations of this kind cannot, therefore, come to anything, and of course they would not in any case stop the war between Russia and Turkey. Their only object is to provide for leaving Turkey to her fate. It is difficult to guess what the policy of Germany may be, or on which side it is intended that the German fleet in the Levant shall ultimately fight. Apparently, the Emperor William is disturbed in mind by his anxiety to be on good terms with both Russia and England, and is anxious to reconcile these two Powers at the expense of Turkey. If he be compelled ultimately to make a choice between the tradition of Germany's old friendship with England and the present advantage of conniving at the accomplishment of Russian designs, we fear that self-interest will carry the day.

The text of Lord Salisbury's despatch on the Weld case does not differ materially from the telegraphic abstract of it which we noticed in our issue of Monday last. It simply makes the fact clearer that the Secretary of State has done a serious injustice to a Civilian, and strengthens our suspicion that His Lordship must have been influenced by the unfair attacks upon Anglo-Indians which became popular in England shortly after the return of the Prince of Wales and his companions, and which are still producing effects likely to prove detrimental to Englishmen in every case where they and natives are at variance. In order to arrive at the conclusions stated in his despatch, Lord Salisbury must have ignored two important facts, which, had they been fairly considered, could not have failed to tell powerfully in Mr. Weld's favour. Negapatam is a very unhealthy place, and it was only in the year previous to the dispute in question that the authorities had had to deal with an epidemic of cholera which spread destruction in the city and thence went into the districts, killing men, women, and children during its progress. The epidemic was set down by those who knew Negapatam to the unsanitary condition of the place and to the bad drinking water which the people were compelled to use. In all such epidemics good Anglo-Indian officials feel it a duty to do all they can to prevent them or to mitigate their effects. Hence, Mr. Weld, who was Magistrate in Negapatam, naturally took a deep interest in all that concerned the health of the city with which he was connected. Knowing that the inhabitants obtained their principal supply of water from the Akaree Tank, he was surprised to hear one morning that a Brahman had been surreptitiously buried within a few feet from the edge. He visited the grave, and came to the conclusion that percolations from the body into the tank were not only possible but probable, and that such a disgusting fact must necessarily tend to injure the healthiness of the water. In order not to act too hastily, he asked the opinion of the Zillah Surgeon, and that officer gave his opinion in writing that, considering the soft sandy nature of the soil near the tank, and the character of the wall of the tank, corrupt fluids might flow from the corpse into the water. Thereupon Mr. Weld, acting strictly according to the Penal Code, called upon the relatives of the deceased to remove the body, stating that if this were not done he would be compelled to have it removed to Hathaway's Park, the only place in Negapatam available as a burying ground. He sympathised with the sons, and explained that it was only for the good of the public that he had felt compelled to ask them to exhume their father. In order that they might not be inconvenienced, he gave them seven days in which to remove the body—thus showing that consideration for their feelings which Lord Salisbury affects to believe was absent from Mr. Weld's proceedings. The relatives removed the body, but secretly determined to be quits with the Magistrate. They went to the Duke of Buckingham with a petition breathing their wrongs. They said that, the body was buried too far away from the water to be able to do it any harm, and that, moreover there was a thick wall between the tank and the grave. They also enlarged upon the degradation which the Magistrate had endeavoured to inflict upon them, Brahmans o Brahmans, by threatening to bury their father, the holy man of Negapatam, in Hathaway's Park, where the night-soil and rubbish of the Municipality were cast. The case touched the romantic side of the Duke's feelings. He condoled with the unfortunate family, whose grievance was that they had not been allowed to flavour with their father's corpse the drinking water of the inhabitants of Negapatam. He sent them away, promising them redress. Doubtless they dried their eyes the moment they had quitted the presence of His Grace, and proceeded on their way with ill-concealed delight. Shortly afterwards Mr. Weld was degraded by the orders of the Government of Madras. He was suspended for two months, and deprived of judicial powers thenceforth. He appealed in vain. He pointed out that he had acted for the public good; that he had shown the relatives of the deceased sunyasee every consideration; and that the Hathaway's Park to which so much objection was taken was a place 30 acres in extent, that it contained the burning ground of the town, and that it was only in the lowest corner of it that rubbish was shot. Nothing would do. The Duke had made up his mind that the conscientious Magistrate of Negapatam should go down before the cries of the injured sons of the holy sunyasee; and down Mr. Weld had accordingly to go.

Mr. Weld went to England, with the object, it is understood, of obtaining justice from the Secretary of State; but in this also he has failed, although *why* will be a difficult matter for explanation by all who believe in Lord Salisbury's sense of fair play. His Lordship has ignored the fact that the previous outbreak of cholera in Negapatam must have made all the Negapatam officials more than usually strict in looking after its sanitary arrangements. He has also chosen to discard the fact that Mr. Weld acted only after he had asked a medical man whether or not it was desirable, in the interests of public health, that the corpse should be exhumed. He has strained Mr. Weld's conduct towards the sons of the sunyasee so as to make it appear that these people had not received from him that consideration to which they were entitled under the circumstances. Moreover, he has used the misleading story about Hathaway's Park which was put forward by the relatives of the deceased for the reason that probably no other would suit their purpose so well. Mr. Weld had not told them that the sunyasee would be buried among the municipal sweepings; yet this is the impression which they artfully contrived to leave upon the minds of the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Salisbury. They knew, while doing so, that Hathaway's Park is large, that the Hindoo burning ground is there (which it would not be if there was any adjacent source of defilement), and that it is only in a distant corner of it that sweepings are shot. All these facts point to the conclusion that Mr. Weld is one more of those Englishmen who must be sacrificed now and then to appease the new Imperial policy of India for the Indians. That he has been singularly unjustly treated no one can doubt, except perhaps the Duke of Buckingham and the Secretary of State. He may rest assured, however, that he has the sympathy of every English member of his service and of every one of his fellow-countrymen in India; and it just suggests what mischief may be caused by the new plan of sacrificing Englishmen in the vain hope of impressing the natives with a true sense of the loving-kindness of the British Government, that the more sympathy is felt with Mr. Weld by Englishmen in India the more contempt must they feel for the instruments of that policy, and the less love for that race among whom their lot is cast and for whose propitiation they are periodically punished.

A very wise man once said, put not your trust in princes, and had he been alive at the present day he would have found good reason to apply his warning to Derby favourites. A week ago, when the result of the great Umballa Sweep was published, everybody looked first for his own name, and immediately after for that of the winner of Chamant. This horse, figuratively speaking of course, was in everybody's mouth. As everybody held his morning paper in his hand, and beheld the name of Chamant coupled with that of a Mr. Daly of Simla, everybody sighed and wished he had been lucky Mr. Daly. Fancy getting Chamant! everybody cried. Even when he got over his disappointment a little his spirits could express themselves in no more festive form than the question to a neighbour—Don't you wish you had drawn Chamant? Such was the reputation which that wonderful quadruped had won that Chamant was in everybody's dreams—now appearing with a tail of diamonds and legs of beaten gold, much more handsome than Miss Kilmansegg's because much more valuable, and anon vanishing and reappearing with the figures "£16,000—first prize" printed boldly upon its body. People offered bets of level money against the field that Chamant would win this year's Derby; and when individuals who held the belief that it was quite possible some other horse than Chamant might carry off the Blue Riband accepted the bet, the offerer booked the transaction and smiled a half-pitying half-supercilious smile of compassion upon the taker. With some people, during the last few weeks, Chamant has been a demi god. They have seen him everywhere in their ecstasies. Just as the true believer loves to dose over visions of the venerable figure of the Prophet appearing reading the Koran beneath the shadow of a fig tree, so there were those who saw in their day dreams and their night dreams Chamant, radiant as Pegasus, flying away over the edges of the earth with masses of blue riband streaming from his mane. The fascination about the animal was something marvellous. Staid old gentlemen, whose bitterest enemies would as soon have thought of associating their venerable persons with half-chewed straws, buckskin breeches, top boots, and full-blown silk coats of many colours, as of suspecting them of a tendency to speculate in turf transactions or criticise horse-flesh, actually talked as if Chamant were their own stable companion. They knew all his public performances by heart, knew his pedigree better than their catechism, could descant with warmth on his victory in the Two Thousand Guineas, and above all were as confident as all the tipsters and sporting prophets of the good old country that the Derby of 1877 lay completely at his mercy. And the curious thing about the matter is that in nine cases out of ten these ardent admirers of Chamant had never seen the animal. They had read about him, talked about him, and seen his name at the top place in the betting lists; but they knew no more about him, from personal observation of his powers, than they did about the ethics of Stuart Mill's philosophy. They were simply the victims of that strange electrical enthusiasm which manifests itself occasionally among humanity—sometimes making a man a ritualist, sometimes a pilgrim, sometimes a fanatic, and very frequently a fool, as we daresay the hitherto unfaltering believers in Chamant will admit. The utter failure of the great French horse to rival the reputation of Gladiateur is one of the mysteries over which many a man would have to brood in bitterness of spirit on the morning after the race. We are much too humble to attempt to solve it. We can only draw a plain moral, as Artemus Ward probably did from his wax-figures, and it is this, that, although one of the most fascinating, it is at the same time one of the most rash forms of human weakness, to place enthusiastic confidence in any Derby favourite that ever was foaled. We can easily imagine that when the result of the Derby was known yesterday morning there was much gnashing of teeth among the drawers of Chamant in lotteries and the backers of him in social circles. We are sure they will one and all agree with us that our moral is as beautiful as it is appropriate. If all flesh is grass, there is a good deal of straw-in Derby favourites—a fact to be marked, learned, and inwardly digested.

The most remarkable fact connected with the Derby, so far as India is concerned, is the remarkable impulse which has been given to lotteries. The Umballa Sweep swelled to dimensions which soon showed it to be the largest lottery ever got up in India. A first prize of nearly £16,000, which has fallen to an infant in Calcutta, is a fortune upon which any man of modest hopes would be glad to retire. If that money is put out to interest at about 4 per cent. and kept intact for the child, he will find himself at the age of 21 with something like £40,000 to face the world with. Such a child must have been born with the proverbial silver spoon in its mouth. Even the second prize is a sum larger than the first prize given in any former year in the history of the Umballa Sweep. One might have thought, seeing the extraordinary success of the Umballa affair, that few other lotteries in India would be attempted. But this year small lotteries have actually been much more numerous than in previous years. In Simla there has been one, in Murree another, in Bombay there have been several, and we have no doubt that Calcutta and other considerable towns have had their own sweeps. Apparently, therefore, the crave for lotteries, like jealousy, grows by what it feeds on; and perhaps we may now expect to see a sweepstakes mania developed throughout India, and lotteries growing annually bigger and more numerous. We do not think there is any harm in the principle of sweepstakes. So long as these are kept in moderation, nobody ever suffers much harm by them; while probably in the majority of the ticket-holders they raise a liveliness of hope for which it is well worth paying something after years of toil in the depressing atmosphere of India. But lotteries can easily grow to be a public nuisance. They were put down in England because they were found to be so, and now they find a home in Europe only on the Continent, where Governments do not hesitate to take their share of the profits. There is a degree in the spirit of speculation which approaches enthusiasm, and enthusiasm easily passes into that fever of the reason known as mania. Both the enthusiastic and the maniacal stages are dangerous; and should the increasing popularity of the Umballa Sweep bring about either of these degrees of agitation in the public mind we are afraid it will become a public nuisance and will have to be put down by the strong hand of the law. However, we hope that neither of these stages will ever be approached, and that the Umballa Sweep will long remain an annual and not very expensive titillant to the Anglo-India community, which is always prepared for a little excitement and always ready and generally able to pay for it.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S VISIT TO GUZERAT.

On the 30th May, the Governor arrived at Pali, at 6 a. m., on the banks of the Mhye river, the temporary terminus of the B. B. & C. I. Railway branch to the Punch Mahals, and inspected the site of a bridge for the extension to Godra. At 8 a. m. he arrived at Dakor and visited the town and temples, and considered proposals for a branch railway from Dakor to Kupurwunj. He then proceeded by special train at 10 a. m. to Meagaum, where he inspected specimens of the rolling stock of the Gaekwar's narrow gauge line. Thence he proceeded to Broach, where he arrived at 3 p.m. In the evening accompanied by Mr. Ashburner, Mr. White, Mr. Pritchard and Mr. Mathew, after seeing the railway bridge, he went by steam launch along the river bunders, and afterwards drove through the town to the railway bungalow, starting at 9 p. m. by special train for Surat where he arrived at 10-30. His Excellency was met at the Surat station by the local authorities and leading inhabitants, and then drove through the town, paying a visit by moonlight to the new bridge which has lately been erected over the Taptee. Soon after midnight the lights of Surat were left behind, and at about 1 a. m. the Governor received a visit at Nowsaree from Sir Madhava Rao, the Minister of Baroda. The train then speeded on, and arrived at the Grant Road station at 7 a. m. yesterday. His Excellency, on arrival, expressed his satisfaction with the trip and seemed quite ready for another if duty called for it. During his absence from Bombay, Sir Richard had, we understand, under notice several important projects, particulars of which the public will, no doubt, learn in due time.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR TO BOMBAY.

Sir Richard Temple returned to Bombay yesterday morning from his tour to Wudwan and other places in Kattywar, with Mr. Mathew, Colonel Hancock, Mr. Ashburner, and the other gentlemen who accompanied His Excellency. Mr. J. Duxbury, Traffic Manager B. B. and C. I. Railway, joined at Anund, and worked on to Bombay the special train by which His Excellency returned. It reached Grant Road station at a quarter to 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, Captain C. Perrins, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal. with English Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr D Lane, Mr J Soper, Lieut A de C Crawford, Mr J Lloyd, Mr W Rout. Mr and Mrs Browne and two children, Miss Sewell Mrs Hawick and infant, Mrs Griffiths and two children. Mr and Mrs H B Simson and child, Mr W Wilson, Dr and Mrs Crowe, Lieut C I H S G Tucker, Mr J T Tickle, Mr B Warwick, Mr Burns, Mr J J Robson, Mr Geo W Read, Miss and Master Read, Mr Hogarth, Col Hudson, Mr Smart, Mr John Ryan, Mr W Kershaw.

For Brindisi—Sir W Gordon Cumming.

For Venice—Dr Buhler. Mr G A Robertson, and Mr G P Robinson.

For Suez—The Hon Mr and Mrs R C Oldfield, Mr O Fiedler Mr E F Morrott, and Capt F W Butler.

From Aden to Southampton—H E Rear Admiral Sir R. Macdonald, K C S I.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 11.

It is very unfortunate that just when we seem to be on the brink of a war which will involve us not less than the unpopular and moribund Turk, trade should for the first time in three years show clear indications, if not of revival, yet at least of its having touched the lowest depth of that depression which we have so long been experiencing. The Board of Trade returns for last month indicate as much, and it is, to say the least, vexatious that we discover this on the eve of a new and possibly most dangerous phase of the Eastern Question. The total declared value of British and Irish exports last month was £15,296,577, against £15 430.177 in April 1876, and £20,221,830 in April 1875; the amounts for the four months being £73,282,069; £66,306,295; and £62,557,332 in 1875, 1876, and 1877 respectively. Thus while the export of last month was fully 25 per cent. short of that in April 1876, it was only 1 per cent. short of that in April last year. This coincides with a similarly reduced falling-off in March, which looks as if we had at length touched the lowest point and might now anticipate a turn for the better. Lower values and diminished cost of production have told upon foreign customers, who now have ceased contracting their orders but have not begun to increase them yet. At this critical moment, the war steps in to confound all calculations and blight the nascent hopes of better times. Of course we are not at war, and, judging from the language of our ministers, we are not likely to be soon; but there is a growing divergence and a dangerous alienation between us and Russia, which might easily widen into an irreconcileable breach, and in this state of things the suspense alone is fatal to trade. Last month nearly every item of exports showed an increase, among others, cotton goods; woollens being the only instance of falling-off. The total of cotton yarn sent out was 18 350,400 lbs., against 17,794,800 lbs. in April 1876, and 20,803,090 lbs. in April 1875, the proportion to Bombay being 1 013.500 lbs. last month, against 522.100 lbs. in April 1876, and 750 700 lbs. in April 1875. Piece goods amounted to 281,734,200 yards last month, against 268,114,100 yards in April 1876, and 329,395,200 yards in April 1875, the quantity to Bombay being 24,104,800 yards last month against 20,423,200 yards and 26,028,100 yards. The imports were not swollen unnaturally, as in March, but on the other hand they were not reduced unnaturally. Cotton, for instance, showed in March an excess value of fully two millions sterling over the corresponding month of the previous year, and last month there was a deficiency of 2½ millions. Little of this movement was owing to any change in the import from India, the quantity received last month being 269 040 cwts. against 283,045 cwts. in April 1876. The only other point claiming notice is the import of wheat, which is steadily on the increase. Last month, 465,775 cwts. were received from British India, against 188,043 cwts. in April 1876, and 18,831 cwts. in April 1875. For the four months, the total quantity was 51,221 cwts. in 1875; 688,934 cwts. in 1876; and 1,172,138 cwts. in 1877. I never before remember such an instance of sudden growth of trade in an article of first necessity, the production and consumption of which were constantly increasing, yet which was incomprehensibly kept in the background so long.

As bearing upon the discussion about the relative value of our trade with Russia and with Turkey, the present official returns supply some interesting facts. It appears from these that the import from Russia in the first three months of this year was valued at £1,813,078, against £2,163 078 in the corresponding period of 1876, and £1,989 957 in the first quarter of 1875. This of course shows a decrease. The export to Russia was £251,823 in the first quarter of this year, against £272,669 in the corresponding period of 1876, and £513,967 in that of 1875. From Turkey, on the other hand, the total value of the import was £1,687.044 in the first three months of this year, against £1,495,166 in the corresponding period of 1876, and £1,322,991 in that of 1875. Here there is no falling off, but on the contrary a steady increase. Now for the exports to Turkey. The declared value of these was £1,351.101 this year, against £1,344,690 last year, and £1,392,981 in 1875. This cannot be pronounced unfavourable either: it is certainly nothing to the decline witnessed in the case of Russia, which is continuous and most serious in amount. To make the matter still more striking it should be added that Roumania, whose freedom from Turkish misrule is considered one of the best achievements of modern diplomacy, has diminished its commercial intercourse with England even more than Russia has, the decrease being as nearly as possible 50 per cent. both in the imports and the exports. A Russianised Balkan Peninsula, or an autonomised Bulgaria would thus obviously be no gain to English commerce, or to the civilization it is supposed to introduce.

You will doubtless see the leading cartoon in *Punch* this week, which represents the British lion as wide awake, but refusing to be poked up by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Morning Post*, all of which are digging their shafts into his ribs or neck. The majestic beast is very well drawn, and the sketch itself is a palpable hit in so far as humourous effect is concerned; but it lacks, as many of *Punch's* sketches now do, the element of truthfulness which in Shirley Brooks' time made such points doubly telling. The English people has not been stirred up to declare war against Russia, or send a corps to Asia Minor yet, but the remonstrances of those journals certainly influenced Lord Derby to send his crushing answer to Prince Gortschakoff's despatch and have moreover wound up the courage both of the Government and the nation to the sticking point of declaring to Russia, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." It is now admitted on all hands, first that we must protect Egypt, and next that we must guard Constantinople. This is something, and it has sufficed to strengthen the stock markets and confirm the hopes that the war may be localized. Egypt is specially lucky. When the Sultan wants the Khedive to send more troops, the latter despatches a very small number and pleads inability to do more on the ground that he must retain enough to defend Egypt against Russian attack. What can be more natural and proper? Egypt is a province of Turkey and must be defended against the Russian wolf just as much as the others. But all the time that the patriotic Khedive allows this excuse to be put forward, he knows well enough that Egypt is in no real danger from Russia, that England will see to that, and that he might send off every soldier and ship to Constantinople without exposing himself to any worse mischance than a raid by Abyssinian savages. Another point may be mentioned. Despatches have been published here, on Cairo authority, announcing that King John of Abyssinia is breathing out threatenings and slaughter against Egypt, and has ordered his troops to begin hostilities at once at Massowah; and simultaneously it is stated that the Egyptian detachment in Darfur is so hard pressed by the insurgents that it is likely to have to capitulate. This would be very sad but for what follows—namely, that these events have prevented the Khedive from sending more than 3,000 additional soldiers to Turkey. Now I am sorry to say that a good many people interpret this news by the light of the last announcement, and judge that the Khedive is quite shrewd enough to let the state of things appear much worse than it really is, in order that he may have a plausible pretext for refusing his suzerain the aid he needs in his hour of extremity. So that he gains doubly. He need have no uneasiness as to the safety of Egypt; England will see to that; and he may send home some thousands of his soldiers to the work of the fields just at the beginning of what promises to be a most bountiful harvest, because he can plead that he may want to keep them ready for service, unless Egypt is to be lost altogether to Turkey. And who at Constantinople desires that?

It may interest many people in India to know that although Russia has an enormous army and is likely to gain important successes over Turkey soon, in Asia at least, her finances are in such a state that she cannot possibly sustain a protracted war unless she breaks faith with the public creditor—in other words, declare her bankruptcy in the most flagrant of all forms. When the war broke out it was proclaimed that Russia had plenty of money, had a Government treasure at St. Petersburg, and could get anything she wanted from the enthusiasm of her own people against the "unspeakable" Turk, so that she would not need to appeal to the money-lending capitalists of Western Europe. But in less than a month the tone is changed. Russia is driven to borrow wherever she can, and worse, still, she has to borrow as Turkey in the days of her worst extremity did, to pay the interest on her debt. The war preparations have swallowed up the Treasury balances at St. Petersburg, the proceeds of the last internal loan, and all the voluntary offerings of Slavonic patriotism, and it is found absolutely impossible to get on without a further appeal to English, French, or Dutch financiers. A public loan is of course out of the question, so what does Russia arrange? She gets an advance of £4,000,000 in Paris from a syndicate of bankers among whom is the Comptoir d'Escompte, of which £3,000,000 is paid down at once, the remainder to be called up by-and-bye. This advance is to pay for the coming coupons on the Russian debt and other immediate obligations falling due, and the Russian Government is charged for it 8 per cent. and ½ per cent. commission, which is as nearly as possible double the rate at which the last public loan was raised in England only three years ago. This suffices to indicate the drop in Russian credit, but that is not all As security for the advance, the bankers get unplaced bonds to the nominal amount of £10,000,000 of the last loan, which was a 4½ per cent. one, so that the margin is apparently £6,000,000 This 4½ loan, however, is now quoted under 70, and thus the market value of the £10,000,000 is not much more than £6 500,000. Even so, how little faith could the bankers have had in Russia's credit to ask such "cover" for their little advance?

Business generally is not the better for all these incidents, and except the transactions that are rendered necessary by the war, everything is held as much as possible in abeyance. The corn market is not so active, and prices have gone back a little, which is simply the natural consequence of a too sudden advance. The weather has also become more favourable for the growing crops here, and this is even a more powerful influence against a panic rise. Still there is no chance of a heavy fall, always assuming that the war goes on. Cotton is flat, and Manchester is "expectant," but not in specially bad spirits, all things considered. The slight rally in trade a week or two back has, however, already produced its effect in making the men more restive. Bolton is threatened with a lock-out in consequence of the action of some spinners at one of the leading mills, who struck work a week or two back because the cotton supplied to them was of an inferior quality, and they could not obtain fair wages by spinning it. This is the quarrel of last winter revived under another shape. The Bolton masters have decided that if two-thirds of the proprietors of mills in the district agree to the lock-out, that course shall be adopted and the whole of the mills closed until the strike hands return to work. On the other hand, a large mill at Swinton, employing 200 hands, is to be closed simply on account of the bad state of trade, such being the announcement made by the proprietors themselves. The whole of the miners in the counties of Fife and Clackmannan, nearly 5,000 in number, are to be locked-out by the coal owners from Saturday, the 26th, because of the unremunerative state of trade and the refusal of the colliers to accept a reduction of wages. At Wolverhampton, the builders are on strike, having declined to abide by the award of an arbitration to which they had deliberately acceded! Such is the temper of the modern British working man.

Three dividends are announced to-day, in the matters connected with the defunct European Assurance Society, and the companies absorbed in it. The arbitrator has directed a further dividend of 2s. in the pound to the policy-holders and annuitants in the Wellington Reversionary Annuity and Life Insurance Society, making, with the dividend declared by the British Nation Life Association and those declared by the European Society, 11s. 1d in the pound. He has also declared a dividend of 9d. in the pound to the policy-holders and annuitants of the European, making, with previous distributions 4s. 6d. in the pound, and a dividend of 10d. to the policy holders and annuitants of the British Nation Life Assurance Society, making, with those announced in the European, Society the sum of 5s. 4d. in the pound. These driblets are better than nothing, but it is unnecessary to add that they would have been a good deal larger, except for the enormous costs of liquidation, which have now become such a public scandal, not only as regards the European and the Albert but all other companies or associations which have been wound up, that it is believed legislation of some kind must soon take place to mend matters.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

UMBALLA SUPPLEMENTARY SWEEP.

UMBALLA, MAY 31.

Silvio was drawn by Bendall, Colombo; Glen Arthur by Charlotte, Simla; and Rob Roy by Crede Deo, Meerut.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUMOURS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Prince Gortschakoff will accompany His Imperial Majesty the Czar to Ployesti on the 2nd June. This has given rise to vague rumours at Bucharest that negotiations for peace between Russia and Turkey are about to be opened up through the mediation of Germany.

THE BERLIN PRESS ON THE SUBJECT.

BERLIN, MAY 30.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz* of Berlin, in an article on the situation, lays stress upon the share that Germany has taken all along in the efforts for the maintenance of the European peace.

STATEMENT BY *LE NORD.*

BRUSSELS, MAY 30.

Le Nord states that the Russian Government is anxious to reassure England that Russia will not assail her interests, as defined in the speech made by Mr. Cross (Secretary of State for the Home Department) in the House of Commons on the 7th May, wherein he said that England's interests were to protect the Suez Canal and guard Egypt and permit no interference with the freedom of the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BERLIN, MAY 30.

The garrisons of Alsace and Lorraine have been reinforced.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, outward bound to Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 30.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall left here to-day for Bombay, via Suez Canal.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 30.

The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Pekin, with the outward London mails of 18th inst., left here for Bombay at 11-0 a. m. to-day.

LONDON, MAY 30, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras .... 4 11-16.
3 per cent. Consols for account ... .. 95½.
5 per cent French Rente, 1872 .... 104½.
Bar Silver .... 53⅝.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1.8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84
4½ per cent do. 84
5½ per cent. do. 88
Arrivals.—Stainstore and Petersburg.
Departures.—Standard and Trentham Hall.

LINE REPORT.—MAY 31.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORT.—MAY 31.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P. M.—Weather raining, wind S. ther. 87, bar. 29.95.
CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind W. N.W. 2 to 3, ther. 88, bar. 30-12.
MANGALORE, 6-20 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind W.E., N. W.
TUTICORIN, 4-50 P. M.—Weather fine, wind S., ther. 90, bar. 29.92.
VINGORLA, 5 10 P. M.—Weather clear, wind S. W. moderate, ther. 94.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...Rs. 12 } (Indian postage free.)
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THE first prize in the Great Umballa Sweep was won by a Mr. Howard, an assistant in Messrs. Sassoon and Co.'s office at Calcutta, who had taken a ticket in the name of his little boy, just two years old, and the third prize was won by a gentleman in Mackinon, Mackenzie's office.

THE drawer of Chamant in the Umballa Derby Sweep, says the *Pioneer*, has sold his chance to a small confederacy, headed by Lord William Beresford, for Rs. 30,000. Lord W. Beresford has telegraphed home to lay £4,000 even money against Chamant. So that unless the horse should die before this can be done, the confederacy stand to win about Rs. 80 000, Rs. 66,000, or Rs. 28,000 according as the favourite may run first, second, or third, and something like Rs. 10,000 even if he be not placed.

THE latest Khelat news to the 30th ultimo is satisfactory. Supplies are cheap and abundant, and the harvest are plenteous, although an unusual heavy rainfall has flooded some districts. Trade through the Bolan Pass is increasing; the total value of the caravans from the 1st January to the 17th April is estimated at over five lakhs, and customs dues and escort fees amounting to about Rs. 17,000. The volunteers have encamped at Anandale for sports in honour of the Empress's birthday.

MR. UDNY, it is said, succeeds Major Waterfield as Deputy Commissioner of Abbottabad, not Captain Wood as has been stated.

THE Government Advocateship of Rangoon has been offered, we believe, to Mr. Egerton Allen, barrister-at-law.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR and the Maharajahs of Rewah and Bhurtpore are the native Chiefs who, up to this time, have asked permission to pay their respects to the Viceroy at Simla.

WE regret to learn of the death at Cuttack, on the 21st ultimo, from remittent fever, of Colonel Cecil Nicholls, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant of the 12th N.I. This officer commanded a detachment of 100 men in the expedition against the rebel Nursima, served during the second Burmese war, and was present at the attack and capture of Pegu, 21st November, 1852; also constantly engaged with the enemy during the ascent of the Pegu river in the leading steamer; was also present with the picquet, which repulsed a night attack on the steamer, 19th November, 1852; served in the Sumbulpore district during the disturbances, 1857-58.

A NATIVE correspondent describes how the Queen's Birthday has already been celebrated at Tanjore: "On Thursday, the 24th instant, while there were only a few minutes to 12 o'clock, the Princess' sepoys arrived in charge of one Commanding Officer who was seated on a horse. All of them were neatly dressed. The Commanding Officer wore some most valuable clothes; the hat which he had on was much admired by the visitors for its new fashion. The sepoys paraded over the rampart, and presented arms to the flag. A few minutes after 12 the guns boomed to the public the birthday of our Empress. The guns are apparently too small, and I believe are unworthy for firing at once any large number of guns from them. The firing of 101 guns from them lasted till 1 p. m. I fear that they may have been spoiled from the excessive heatness."

THE *Pioneer* has the following oracular paragraph:—"We hear from home that the Secretary of State expressed himself in emphatic disapproval of General Kennedy's celebrated minute on the alleged inconsistency in the instructions about certain relief works sent to the Bombay Government by the Government of India. It is clear now that the Supreme Government have no intention of gazetting the Secretary of State's despatch. Such a course, indeed, would be in some sense illogical: in every sense a mistake. The public may long for its share of the plunder; but respect for the character of the administration requires that it should be withheld." The administration of Lord Lytton is getting wonderfully tender of its "character" at a very late hour in the day. But is it not more malicious and dishonest to seek to damage General Kennedy by the communication of studiously vague paragraphs to the *Pioneer* than to publish the Secretary of State's wonderful despatch?

A LONDON correspondent writes us: "One of the chief subjects of the week's gossip has been the announcement of the issue of the 'Cheveley Novels' which are to be brought out immediately by the Messrs. Blackwood of Edinburgh. The most extraordinary stories are current about the coming work. It is said that the publishers are unacquainted with the names of either author or artist; for the novels are to be illustrated, and that no inducement will make the writer unveil the mystery in which he or she is wrapped up. Whatever truth may be in these rumours, I have no hesitation in saying that the portion of the work which I have seen contains evidences of power such as no other writer of the present day, unless George Elliot, has displayed. Early copies have got into the hands of the literary censors of the *Times* and the *Saturday* and a few other critics; and I am told on good authority that their astonishment is as great as their confidence in the high position which the book will at once take is assured. The "Cheveley Novels" will appear in monthly shilling parts, and the first instalment of 'A Modern Minister,' the initial volume, should reach the Indian booksellers by next mail. I think when you see it you will be rather astounded at the bold step which an unknown writer has taken in coming before the public in so unusual a fashion, as well as at the high level from which the plot starts and the formidable catalogue of characters which introduces the story. It will be much more difficult in the present day to remain 'A Great Unknown' than it was for the author of 'Waverley' to preserve his incognito, but such is evidently the intention with which the writer of the "Cheveley Novels" starts upon his or her—I have my suspicions about the sex—career."

THE latest "border notes" published in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, possess more than ordinary importance:—"Kazi Abdul Kadir of Peshawur, till now a great friend and trusted adviser of the Ameer and the Afghan Government, has fallen into great disgrace within the last two days. His brother states that one of the Ameer's spies in Peshawur sent back one of Abdul Kadir's letters to Cabul. The Ameer having read this, found it contained all the Cabul news and confidential matters between the Ameer and the writer, written in English. Abdul Kadir was immediately imprisoned, his property was confiscated, and he was ordered to be exposed to the populace with a blackened face; it is believed that he will be executed. His uncle, Asman, was also arrested at the same time, but was released after being exposed with a collar of shoes round his neck, and has arrived at Peshawur. The English Government post has been long stopped between Cabul and Peshawur, and now the Afghan post is stopped also, so that all communications of what is passing at Cabul might be cut off from the English Government, and letters are only received in small numbers by the hands of *kossids*. All who are not Afghans or Cabulees are now afraid to travel towards Cabul for fear of being taken for spies. And two or three persons have been turned back to Peshawur when near Cabul by the Ameer's *employés*. Travellers from Cabul report the Ameer's army encamped a mile from the cantonment in Syah Sang under command of General Daud Shah Khan, and is under orders to march to Candahar. The Ameer frequently inspects the troops and harangues the soldiers, encouraging them to a *jehad*; but it is believed that there is a strong feeling among them against the march. Reports from Swat state that the Lalpoora force has marched for Cabul."

THE *Madras Mail*:—"The area influenced by the late cyclone embraced the whole of Nellore, the eastern half of Cuddapah, the larger portion of North Arcot, and the whole of Chingleput and South Arcot, and measured in round numbers 27,000 square miles. It behoves Government to do all in their power to encourage the cultivators to take advantage of the recent rains. Any food crops that can be grown in the coast districts between June and November next will prove a valuable addition to the food-supply of the people, and tend to lessen the severity of the famine all over the Presidency. The agricultural operations during the next fortnight should, in due course, have an important effect on the future prices of food grains, and we would suggest that the Government should publish at an early date returns showing the area of cultivation which may be credited to the late rains."

THE *Madras Mail*:—"Much astonishment has been caused at Simla by the indignation which the Viceroy's Resolution of the 9th instant has excited in Madras. It is argued by the Supreme Government that as one passage of censure alone occurs, and as that passage is based on the remarks of the Madras Board of Revenue who blamed some of the officers for exaggerated relief measures at the outset of the famine, the Madras folk should, on reading the Resolution in cold blood, feel that they have been a little too thin-skinned seeing that other parts of the Resolution praise the officials in the warmest terms. The Viceroy, however, regrets that he has caused pain at such a crisis as this to the Madras executive, and while retaining the opinion that too much importance has been attached to a censure that was not meant unkindly, he will probably publish a qualifying Resolution in which the *amende honorable* will be made to Madras."

THE *Englishman*: The rumour that the Civilians of Lower Bengal would be granted the same terms for retirement on graduated pensions after completing twenty years service as their brethren in the North-Western Provinces is steadily gaining ground, and already speculation is rife amongst the junior members of the service as to who will avail themselves of the privilege. Without in any way committing ourselves to the accuracy of the list, we may add that the following names have been mentioned to us as those of men most likely to retire:—Messrs. H. B. Simson, Additional Judge of Patna, E. Grey, Judge of Gayav, H. Hankey, Inspector-General of Police, H. W. Alexander, Opium Agent in Behar, W. Cornell, Judge of Bankura, J. S. Drummond, Magistrate of Saran, E. Lockwood, Magistrate of Noakhali, G. L. T. Harris, Joint Magistrate of Bakarganj, and W. Wavell, Magistrate of Moorshedabad.

A BABOO, named S. C. Bhuttacharjee, writes of the text book Committee now sitting, "It is no doubt a memorable event in the annals of Indian University education, that a movement has been set afoot for the purpose of prescribing text-books for our schools and colleges. That every native, interested in the cause of education, will keep a sharp look-out over the progress of the movement, is a matter of course. Hitherto our students have grown well nigh sick of many of the rubbishy books that have been published solely with a view to command a steady sale. Strange to say, that the weight of their authors with the educational authorities has been such that their works have found easy access to our schools. The inevitable effect of the introduction of such books has already told on the progress of our graduates. We are extremely glad that the Committee consists of men whose profound scholarship, high position, and intimate acquaintance with the Education Department are sufficient guarantees for the success of the scheme. We are also glad that some native gentlemen have been selected to take part in this important matter. But we are sorry to miss the familiar name of Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra."

THERE is a Madras Chaplain," called good Dr. Sayers," of Fort St. George. He is an Irishman, and a genial, kind-hearted man, and he is frank and bluff in the pulpit. He is reported on the best authority, when preaching on charity, to have said, "Now what I want is rupees. I don't want your dirty bits of paper. To give rupees is charity, but to put a dirty bit of paper into the bag with 'How are you, Sayers, old cock,' written on it, is not charity, and I wont have it."

AMONGST our domestic occurrences, says the *Englishman*, is an announcement of a birth of more than usual interest, that of Mrs. Tapirus Malayanus of a son, at the Zoological Gardens. This is supposed to be the first instance of one of these animals ever having given birth to young in captivity; and should the young one be successfully reared, the Calcutta Zoological Gardens will have established a name for itself amongst lovers of natural history which it could hardly have expected to earn in so short a time.

THE *Spectator*: "We are happy to perceive that the Royal Geographical Society has acknowledged the great services done to science by Pundit Nain Sing, the one Hindoo of our day who has made positive additions to human knowledge. This brave man has for twenty years been among the boldest of explorers, having in the service of the Trigonometrical Survey traversed Great Thibet, fixed the position of Lhassa, surveyed the whole valley of the Tsanpo, and travelled across the plateau and back by Assam, through 1,200 miles of absolutely unexplored country, making astronomical observations all the way. His pay for this work—during which his life was in hourly danger—never exceeded 14s. a month, and he has retired on a special pension of £50 a year. The Society has now voted him its great gold medal, and if the Government sent him the Star of India, that act of justice would help to redeem some of its recent nominations."

THE *Spectator*, noticing the invention of the electric candle, says the main fact that M. Jablochkoff has succeeded in dividing the electric light so that one battery would light fifty electric candles placed, say, along the Strand, is an ominous fact for all gas companies to think over.

ERZEROUM, the point upon which the three columns into which the Russian forces on the Asiatic theatre of war are divided are advancing concentrically from Ardahan, Alexandropol, and Erivan, is virtually an open and defenceless town. There is, it is true, as in most of the older Turkish cities in Asia, a citadel; and the town itself is surrounded by a wall, flanked by small bastions. But the stronghold is in ruins, the walls have been allowed to decay, and the armament of the works consists of only a few small pieces of ordnance of obsolete patterns. The defences, therefore, are in no condition to present any formidable obstacle to even a purely infantry assault. To an artillery attack they must inevitably speedily succumb, since even the citadel is commanded by a hill, called the Jose Daub, within easy cannon range of it. The town is situated upon a plateau some 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the surrounding country is mountainous. The winter is long and cold, and snow falls in large quantities. Dr. Sandwith, who wintered there during the siege of Kars in 1854-55, describes such a season spent there as "a most dismal penance to a European." The summer, on the contrary, is short and hot. Situated as it is at the point where all the main roads from Constantinople to the East converge, and whence they again diverge as they continue their way eastward, Erzeroum is a town through which a very considerable amount of traffic passes; and it has been estimated that at least £300,000 worth of English goods find their way there annually. Like many other Oriental cities, Erzeroum is described by all travellers who have visited it as being beautiful and imposing at a distance but squalid and filthy within. The population has been variously estimated at from thirty to fifty thousand.

THE following were among the presentations at the Levée held by the Prince of Wales on Monday, the 7th ult., on behalf of the Queen:—Surgeon Charles H. Beatson, H. M.'s Indian Army, by the Secretary of State; Lieutenant-Colonel Crossman, R.E., C.M.G., on being made C.M.G.; Mr. Henry Cunningham, Advocate-General, Madras, by the Secretary of State; Mr. R. A Dalyell, Member of the Viceregal Council, by the Secretary of State; Major H. W. Gordon, 20th Bengal (Punjaub) N.I., by the Secretary of State; Capt. A. Glen, 10th Foot, on appointment as Brigade Major at the Straits Settlements; Major A. Kenney Herbet, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, Madras Army; Sir Stuart Hogg, Bengal Civil Service, by the Secretary of State; Brevet-Major George F. Kaye, 21st Hussars, by Colonel R. Bannantyne MacLeod; Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G., on appointment as Governor of Ceylon; Major W. H. Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers, by Major-Gen. Sir D. M. Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.; Lieut. A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State; Major-Fane Sewell, Madras Staff Corps, by Major General Sir Dighton Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.; Lieut. C. W. H. Sealy, Bombay Staff Corps, by her Majesty's Secretary of State; Sir James Stephen, K.C.S.I., on being made a K.C.S.I., by the Secretary of State; Captain J. Legge-Willis, 9th Bengal Cavalry, by the Secretary of State; Colonel G. R. Westmacott, 2nd Regt. Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, on promotion.

As the articles on Indian affairs in the *Saturday Review* are understood to be either written or inspired by Sir H. S. Maine, who is one of the instruments by means of which Lord Salisbury communicates his wishes to the English Press, the appearance in the number of that journal for May 5 of an article criticising with extreme severity Sir Richard Temple's famine policy in Madras is a fact of much significance. The writer of the article, noticing the reduction effected in the numbers of people on relief works, says, that "Sir R. Temple writes of this reduction with a complacency which he alone of the officials concerned appears to feel;" and the opinion that a large proportion of the people taken off the works must have perished is accepted as probable. The *Reviewer* concludes his article with the following remarks:—"Sir R. Temple appears to be still unconvinced, and in the meantime all that can be said is that the experiment which he has so courageously enforced is an extremely costly one, so far as human life and suffering are concerned. The Madras Government naturally watch its progress with extreme anxiety, and we observe that even Sir R. Temple has, on its representations, consented to some partial alleviations. There has been, however, an appalling loss of life; and before we can judge how far Sir R. Temple deserves the praises of his friends or the execrations of his numerous enemies, we must know the real extent of this mortality, and the degree in which it is attributable to the severity of the tests under which aid has been given. As things now stand, Sir R. Temple's experiments cannot be said even approximately to have succeeded. The problem proposed in an Indian famine is, not to give as little aid as possible, but to save human life by every reasonably available expedient. When we hear of a death-rate at six times its normal height, of villages where nearly half the population dies in a month of what is politely termed 'famine cholera,' of relief camps where only a tiny fraction of the inmates can be rescued from the prostration of prolonged misery, we are forced to the disagreeable conclusion that the problem is not being solved at all so far as these poor wretches are concerned. Lord Salisbury is no doubt fully alive to the gravity of the crisis, and to the incalculable misery which the rashness of an over-hasty official might at such a conjuncture inflict on many millions of British subjects; and, in the interest of future sufferers, it is to be hoped that the Government will spare no pains in ascertaining the extent of the present mortality, and, if necessary, will not hesitate to reverse the policy of which it is the result."

THE garrison of the fortress of Kars, the investment of which has been announced in telegrams coming from Russian sources, consists, according to the *Avenir Militaire*, of three brigades of infantry, commanded respectively by Hassan, Hussein-Labri, and Ahmed Pacha, and comprising altogether eighteen battalions, of six squadrons of cavalry, eleven batteries of field artillery, the Anatolian regiment of garrison artillery, and two companies of sappers. Two of the infantry battalions are rifles, 13 consist of nizams and three of redif troops. In addition to this force there were encamped in the environs, and therefore are now, if the fortress is invested, presumably shut up within its works, twelve more battalions of redifs of the first and second class, three reserve batteries, nine battalions of territorial militia, and two battalions of the Imperial national guard—reinforcements which would raise the total number of the defenders of Kars to between 32,000 and 33,000 men. The fortress itself is situated upon a broad plateau, traversed by the main road from Alexandropol to Erzeroum, and is about thirty-two miles from the former and 110 from the latter place.

THE late Prince Consort enjoyed a deserved repute for good sense and sound judgment in great as well as in small matters. This feature of his character comes out forcibly in his view of the true position of bishops, the neglect of which has occasioned the ecclesiastical world so much disturbance and embroilment. He wrote:—"As to religious affairs, a Bishop cannot but take an active part in them; but let that always be the part of a *Christian* man, not of a mere *Churchman*. Let him never forget the insufficiency of human knowledge and wisdom, and the impossibility for any man, or even Church, to say, 'I am right; I *alone* am right.' Let him, therefore, be meek and liberal, and tolerant to other confessions."

A COPY of correspondence that has passed between Major J. Burgess, of the Honourable Artillery Company, London, and the Rev. W. Awdry, M.A., head-master of St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, has been forwarded to the press. The former complains that an attempt had been made to induce his nephew, Charles Hubert Burgess, aged 14, now a pupil at that college, to confess to a priest or minister of the Established Church. In answer to a strong protest on the subject, the Rev. Mr. Awdry replies that, so far from the practice being urged, the boys are not even allowed to make a confession without the previous consent of their friends. To this Major Burgess rejoins, that the first intimation he received on the subject came from the lad's mother, who wrote as follows, "The chaplain is a very High Churchman and he asked Dick if he would like to confess to him. Dick answered that he had not been brought up to confess his sins to a minister, but if he thought he had any sins, to confess them to God." Major Burgess adds that he does not find in the book of Common Prayer any authority for the practice, which he regards as repugnant alike to faithful Churchmen and freedom-loving Englishmen.

MR. FREDERICK MARTIN, author of "The Statesman's Year Book," was requested some time since by the executive committee of the Liberation Society to prepare as complete and accurate a statement of the revenues of the Church of England as it was possible to obtain. Mr. Martin undertook the task, and the result is given in a pamphlet of 131 pages just published by the Liberation Society. The work is divided into six chapters, dealing respectively with the income of archbishops and bishops; the revenues and expenditure of cathedral establishments; the number and incomes of the parochial clergy; churches, glebe houses, lands, and other "endowments;" Queen Anne's Bounty and the Ecclesiastical Commission; and a general summary. In a prefatory note the author states that his work has been "purely and entirely statistical," and, although his task has been one of considerable difficulty owing to the want of recent official documents on the subject, he believes the facts and figures given will be found, on the whole, to be trustworthy. The total annual revenue of the Church he estimates at £7,238 000. This sum is divided as follows:—revenues of archbishops and bishops, £167,000; incomes of cathedral establishments, £180,000; extra cathedral revenues, £130.000; incomes of 13,300 beneficed clergy, £5.027,000; net revenue of Queen Anne's Bounty, £34,000; net disposable income of the Ecclesiastical Commission, £700,000; estimated amount expended on building and repairing of churches, £1,000,000. The average income of the 172 Church dignitaries, including deans, canons, and other members of cathedral bodies is estimated at £2,000; the average income of each of the 13,000, parochial incumbents including the value of the glebe houses, is £350. To form the vaguest estimate of the annual income of the 10,266 clergymen engaged as curates, teachers, chaplains, &c., would, Mr. Martin says, be quite impossible, even were it not needless, since they form in so far no part of the Establishment, as they have no settled interest in its resources.

THE SEWERAGE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your article on the above subject to-day you say, "The fault lies solely with the want of a comprehensive drainage scheme, and until this is carried out, Bombay will be continually afflicted with complaints arising from such temporary expedients as desiccating machines." I shall be very glad to learn how the comprehensive drainage scheme you propose will prevent stinks, remove causes of complaint, and preserve public health—in Bombay. If you will only say in what the comprehension of this scheme consists and state the cost, and it will do what you say, it shall have my heartiest support, regardless of the expense.

Let me take this opportunity to say that no one in Bombay is more alive than I am to the sanitary advantages of drainage, and cost what it may, I am now as I always have been, ready to support a sound practical scheme. A death-rate of 80 per 1,000 of population and nothing being done to diminish it speaks volumes for the light value that is placed upon human life in Bombay. The literature upon this subject is always posthumous—very valuable of course—to the dead. But this mortality subject is one about which there is no "complaint."—Yours, &c.

Byculla, May 31. THOMAS BLANEY.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the last half century it has been foreseen that the sovereignty of Turkey must pass out of the hands of Mahomedan rulers. While surrounding nations have been increasing their military strength, the strength of Turkey has been declining, relatively if not positively. While surrounding nations have been exhibiting an increased capacity for government, Turkey has been showing an increasing weakness for government. For a quarter of a century and more the Turkish Empire has been preserved from ruin only by the moral and material power of foreign nations. Even England, the best and last friend of Turkey, finds that she can no longer supply strength to a nation that will not do what she can to supply strength to herself. Nobody wonders, therefore, at what Russia is now doing. The ruin of the Turkish Empire must be completed, not perhaps because it is desirable, but because it is inevitable. In the midst of strong nations, Turkey has preferred to remain weak, and her weakness becomes her ruin. To ruin and dismember Turkey may be right or wrong—in the present war both sides have appealed to Allah—but nations have no real moral code; exigency, strength, and pluck decide the greatest issues. Emperors may pray to the Lord—on paper—but unless they adopt the worldly precaution of keeping their powder dry, the issue will be against them. The really moral nation is the strongest of nations, and one can easily understand that when special providences are manifested on behalf of a nation, it must be on behalf of a strong nation, of a nation of men. There may be far too great an establishment of military force in Europe for the police purposes of the world—that is to say, for the purposes of defending right and avenging wrong. I believe that force is far too great. One-fourth of the national revenues of Europe is abstracted for the purpose of maintaining huge menacing standing armies—peace armies. Thus it is that nation re-acts upon nation until the military world is seen to be resting upon its arms "reversed," or at the "ready," seeking an opportunity for war. But whether the establishment of great armies be right or wrong, whether set up for moral or immoral purposes, there they are, and it was the duty of Turkey to have stood prepared to hold her ground as a nation in the face of a long expected Russian invasion. Instead of going to the other nations for a decision of the terms of old treaties, Turkey should have organized her national strength, so that in the day of dispute with her neighbours, she would have been ready to make new treaties on equal terms. Had Turkey done this, the small foreign assistance that would have been required to make her voice respected would have been furnished. Here would have been a case of a special providence helping a righteous cause; but it would have been help given to a moral and a strong government. For if we suppose that Turkey had steadfastly pursued a moral and a strong policy during the last quarter of a century, though Russia might still have entertained the idea of swallowing up the Turkish Empire, it is certain she would have broken her backbone in her endeavours to spoil her neighbour, and a large part of her army would have been necessary for defensive purposes where now it is let loose for purposes of aggression and the extension of dominion.

Turkey is neither a moral nor a strong nation, and she has lost her opportunity of holding her position in the midst of purely military nations. All Mahomedan dynasties may learn a lesson from Turkey if they will. But will they, or can they do so? I believe that they cannot. In these days of rapid communication, when steam shortens distances, it is only a matter of time and geographical position when other similar nationalities will be blotted out. Rulers must be men who are able to rule. The people of Turkey may conceive that they have a moral right to Turkey and that their Prince should be a Turk. This is a palpable fallacy, unless the Turks and the Grand Seignior can hold their ground as people and ruler: if they cannot do so, other rulers will come and other dominion be established, all treaties and all moral right to the contrary notwithstanding. All history teaches that rulers shall be able to rule, and before people can be thoroughly governed, they must have a capacity for being governed.

We see the Turkish fallacy of "Turkey for the Turks" taking slender root in the modern watchword "India for the Indians." Even British rulers encourage the delusion in the minds of those who cannot perceive that nature never intended them to rule anybody.

The passing events in Turkey, and the fallacy that underlies the presumption that Turkey must continue to be a nation when the Government is *effete* and helpless, have induced me to put these thoughts together in order to show how India stands in relation to foreign States and to what end her so-called military policy is leading. If you think the subject is one of sufficient interest at the present time, I will be happy to contribute my mite towards its consideration. Q.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 26.

THE Resident, Sir R. Meade, returns to Hyderabad about the 10th of next month, when Major Euan Smith, the First Assistant, will leave for his new post of officiating Resident of the Persian Gulf. Captain Trevor, the Second Assistant, will officiate for Major Smith, while it is expected that Mr. Dunlop, who once before acted as Second Assistant, will again fill that post.

On the return of the Resident it will probably be announced whether any one of the nobleman at Hyderabad will be nominated to the office of co-regent, vacant by the death of the Nawab Shams-ool-Oomrah. The Nawab Motushum-ool-Dowlah succeeds his uncle as the Ameer-i-Kabeer, and will perhaps be appointed co-regent, though it is said Sir Salar Jung is not at all anxious to be hampered by a colleague in directing the affairs of the State.

Major Proudfoot, who for a number of years has been Military Secretary to the Minister, resigned his appointment a few days ago. In consideration of his long and meritorious services, His Excellency has been pleased to allow him a pension of Rs. 500 a month. It is said that Colonel Lawder, late of Her Majesty's service, and who retired a few months ago with a good service pension, will probably succeed him.

Of late, we have had no reason to grumble for want of amusements. For some time past, we have been favoured by the Imperial Comedy and Burlesque Company, and Miss Minnie Williams has given frequent entertainments, in which she has been assisted by several amateurs of the station. The former company has been dissolved owing to the death of Mrs. Ford, the mother of the young ladies who formed part of the troupe. For some weeks she had been ailing here, and her medical advisers recommended a change of air. She started for Bangalore, but died before she could arrive there.

During the last few weeks the heat here has been intolerable. The scarcity of water is as great as ever, and we are anxiously looking forward to the setting in of the monsoon.

KHANDEISH, DHOOLIA, MAY 28.

GREAT scarcity of water prevails everywhere, and all the wells are dried up. The Municipality are employing every means to prevent the river-water from getting contaminated. The heat is unbearable; the thermometer is 102 degrees, rising to 112 in the shade,—sufficient to make one mad. Fever and small-pox continue. The price of grain has risen, and the cotton market is depressed owing to the unsettled state of Europe. The movement for raising a subscription by the Mahomedans here in support of Turkey has failed—which may be ascribed to poverty.

Surgeon G. Bainbridge will shortly take charge of the Sattara division, and it is rumoured that our able Session Judge, Mr. E. Cordeaux, will shortly be relieved by an officer of the High Court, Bombay.

TEACHING UNDER PRESSURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to draw the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to a grievance which requires redress. As feeders to the High School in Surat there are two Government branch schools, or Ancillary schools as they are sometimes called by persons fond of Johnsonism. The head teacher of one of these schools is energetic to a fault. He tries hard to win the favour of his official superior regardless of the health and comfort of the children placed under his care. The little boys are often kept in school till dusk, and when the annual examination is drawing near, they are called for a second time and given instruction till they are overpowered with sleep. Even in these hot days when all the schools, including the one I am complaining of, are allowed to enjoy their summer vacation, the poor children of this particular institution are needlessly deprived of their well-earned holidays, and are now and then required to attend the school at an unreasonable time of day. This practice is cruel in the extreme, and it cannot be too highly condemned. Perhaps the schoolmaster thinks that by thus bringing all his zeal—which is worthy of a better object—to bear upon the minds of his young pupils, he would make them so many John Stuart Mills. But it must have been evident to him that the result of his labour is not so extraordinary as one would naturally expect. It is impossible to develop the minds of children by putting too much strain upon them. I have, therefore, every hope that the authorities concerned will look to this, and save these helpless children from being overworked.

Surat, May 30. PATERFAMILIAS.

A NEW DEFENCE FOR MARY DONELLY.

THE circumstances connected with the prosecution and conviction of Mary Donelly have, as might have been anticipated, created considerable discussion in Calcutta. The opinions put forward by the press, and certain correspondents who have made use of it as the medium for ventilating their views, have within the past few days been exceedingly numerous, in which the whole of the suggestions and possibilities associated with the probabilities, as affecting the guilt or innocence of the unfortunate young woman upon whom the suspicion of justice rests, have been carefully analysed and sifted. A telegram, however, announces that the appeal Court at Hoogly have confirmed the conviction of Mr. Pellew at Howrah, and one course now remains only to be pursued. That course is to carry the case on further appeal to the High Court. This, however, the girl's parents have decided to do, and if the decision of that tribunal be against her, the last ray of hope will have to be dispelled from the minds of those interested in her case, and Mary Donelly will have to submit to the decree of the law. There are many points which may arise during the argument on this appeal, and technical objections which to the Lower Court might appear unimportant, would in the eye of the High Court warrant the quashing of the sentence, and this result we apprehend. She has friends in a sympathising public, though the appearance of guilt may at the present aspect of the case appear against her. Be that as it may, the hearing of the final appeal will come before the High Court immediately, and the result will, we think, set at rest all suspicions as to her misconduct in the transaction. Among the numerous correspondents who have communicated their views, in connection with this case, to the Calcutta press, none perhaps contain a more plausible theory than the one suggested by "The Wandering Jew" whose letter is published in the *Englishman*. The suggestions put forward by this contributor would appear to cast suspicion upon the authorities connected with the Howrah post office, and although he does not directly allege that they were instrumental in vending a defaced stamp, he certainly insinuates that Mary Donelly may have obtained possession of a stamp, the use of which has already been prohibited to the public. His own words, however, will perhaps give a clearer conception to our readers of his meaning, and we therefore annex them verbatim. He remarks:—

"In the matter of the Empress *vs.* Donelly I desire to suggest to the Committing Magistrate for his future guidance, and to the solicitor for the defence for the purposes of his case, to carefully examine the postage stamp on which the prosecution is based. I mean, that the stamp should be examined, microscopically if necessary, in order to ascertain whether it bears traces of having been defaced by the post office defacer, or whether it is merely so discolored as to present the appearance only of having been defaced. The following particulars may explain my meaning more circumstantially:—About the year 1872, a steamer went down in the Red Sea with six or seven lacs of rupees worth of postage stamps on board. They were fished up, and sold by auction for about the price of the boxes they were put up in, some P. and O. steward being the purchaser. He, no doubt, got rid of them among his confreres at various ports. At any rate, a lot got to Calcutta, where for some twelve to eighteen months a certain joint stock company used them to the extent of sometimes Rs. 30 or 40 worth a day, the Secretary, it was suspected, being the vendor. A visit from a detective, it would appear, put a stop to this little game and one of the minor actors, it is said, went home shortly afterwards, mad.

"I heard of the matter being in the hands of the police, while in the mofussil in 1875. It was spoken of at nearly every post office I visited, and I had some of the stamps in my own hand. They had a very dirty appearance probably owing to the gum soaking through. The postage stamp Miss Donelly is said to have used may be one of these. Who can tell? Let the public beware."

The suggestion is certainly one worth attention, and if it can be traced in any way that the source from which this "defaced" postage stamp was procured, was such as "the Wandering Jew" suggests, the prosecution of Mary Donelly, though painful to her and her relations, may in the end result in the discovery of a systematic fraud, the detection of which will be of infinite value to the Government, and which will at the same time ensure certain and prompt protection to the public from similar danger in the future.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE Sessions Judge of Hooghly has confirmed the sentence passed by Mr. Pellew, the Magistrate of Howrah, on Miss Mary Donelly, a "young lady" as she is described in the Calcutta papers, who was ordered to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment for having, as the magistrate considered, made use of a defaced half-anna postage stamp. All the same, if forty sessions judges confirmed the sentence, it would not seem to us less monstrously excessive, even on the assumption that the alleged offence was really committed, and there is room for difference of opinion as to the value of the evidence which has been held to establish the young lady's guilt. The magistrate himself considered it inconclusive originally. Then some one connected with the post-office pointed out to him that he had not understood it, and with his intelligence thus reinforced, Mr. Pellew had the unfortunate girl brought before him again—adopted the extraordinary course of giving himself an oath as a witness, and with the evidence thus embellished by the addition of his own second thoughts, found the prisoner guilty. It is not absolutely illegal for a magistrate to give evidence in his own court in this way, though it is acknowledged by all authorities to be a system of procedure that should only be followed under some peculiar and specially emergent circumstances. However, the sentence itself is the supremely objectionable part of the whole transaction. Two months' rigorous imprisonment may be a light punishment for some persons, but a horrible and overwhelming calamity for others. No doubt the criminal law itself is so clumsy a machine that it takes cognisance most inadequately of such differences in the pressure of punishment; but at all events the law leaves all officers charged with its administration a very wide discretion, with the object clearly, amongst others, of enabling them to modulate sentences by reference to all circumstances which come into play. The mere shock and horror of being brought up in a criminal court, charged with an offence that may lead to imprisonment, is so serious a matter for persons to whom imprisonment would be an irretrievable disgrace, that a magistrate of decent feeling and common sense will so manage matters, under conditions of that sort, that the warning is left to produce its abundantly sufficient effect without the brutal reality of imprisonment being purposelessly superadded. Of course the case is to be appealed again. It is greatly to be regretted that Miss Donelly's friends were so ill-advised as to go to the Sessions Judge at all, instead of to the High Court at once, which they could have done by reason of the prisoner being a European British subject. In its final developments, the case will necessarily attract great attention, so that we make no attempt to discuss it *au fond* at present, merely taking note of the fact that Mr. T. J. C. Grant, the Sessions Judge, having thought fit to range himself on Mr. Mr. Pellew's side, becomes also a figure of interest in this little drama.—*The Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

THEFT.—Appa Ramjee, a labourer, was yesterday sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing three hundred grain bags, of the value of Rs. 70, belonging to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—A Portuguese, named Antone DeMello, was yesterday sentenced to two months' hard labour, for stealing a silver watch and chain, valued Rs. 30, the property of Nanabhoy Gunputrao Dhairyavan.

RETURNED TO HARBOUR.—We regret to learn that the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Tebe, while steaming out of harbour on Wednesday evening, touched the south-west prongs, and had to return to her anchorage. The unfortunate accident will necessitate her discharging cargo and going into dock.

THE Jaghirdar of Malegaon, Petta Baramatti, having offered to contribute towards further excavation of the tank near his village, Government have recorded a resolution to the effect that he deserves great credit for the public and charitable spirit he has displayed by undertaking to continue the work at his own cost.

COCHIN MASTER ATTENDANT.—Captain Bartlett leaves shortly for Madras to act there as First Assistant Master Attendant in place of Capt. Marshall, who retires for a time on privilege leave. Mr. C. Meyor, senior pilot of this port, acts for Capt. Bartlett till his return, or until further orders from Government.

LIONS.—Two beautiful Indian lion cubs arrived here yesterday afternoon, per s. s. Canara, from Alleppey. They have been sent by the Travancore Government, one to H. H. the Gaekwar and one to H. H. Holkar. At present they are in the compound of Mr. Bhaskerrow Balcrishnajee, the Gaekwar's Bombay agent.

THE following is a list of additional passengers per Italian mail steamer Australia, Captain Bozzoni, sailing this morning at 10 a.m:—

For Marseilles—Mrs. Mowis.
For Genoa—Major Maule, Signor A. G. Insoli, and Mr. J. Greenfield.
For Aden—Mr. E. Fernandes and one friend, and Mr. Fakeera Daniel.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 21st May 1877 was Rs. 1,25,00,213, add silver received during the week Rs. 16,83,401. The sum of Rs. 24,00,141 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,17,83,473. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 37,41,549 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

A CORRESPONDENT at Calicut writes: "We have had just a few showers of rain as yet. The monsoon has not regularly set in, and we have still to suffer from the scarcity of water. Rice here is going up again in price, and everything else is being sold at famine rates. No particular cause is assigned for poor Harvey's suicide. He shot himself with a pistol. He was ailing at the time with fever, which obliged him to keep his room. He had relatives at home.

MR. JUSTICE FORD has been engaged in the Supreme Court, Singapore, hearing an action in which Messrs. Sassoon of Bombay are the plaintiffs and Messrs. R. M. C. A. Chitty and M. V. A. Chitty are the defendants, for the recovery of 27,402 dollars and interest, for wrongful conversion of plaintiffs' goods, for detention of plaintiffs' goods, for goods sold and delivered, money received, interest, and on account. The case is a complicated one, and involves an intricate question of accounts. Several very curious revelations were made in Court as to the mode in which credit is sometimes obtained in Singapore, which might be interesting to bankers.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 29th May 1877, was 858, being 80 more than in the preceding week, 489 more than the total of the week ending 30th May 1876, and 520 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 242 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 67·86. There were 359 deaths from remittent fever which is [illegible] more than last week and 254 more above the same period last year. There were 122 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 56 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 61, 40, and 29 respectively, compared with 31, 11 and 16 last year.

AN OPTIMIST EDITOR.—The *Poona Observer* thinks the present war is only one of the bubbles that rise now and again in this "funny globe" of ours. "It is not the slightest use," he says, "our rushing into print day after day to startle the public who do us the honour to read our lucubrations, with the gloomiest or most dazzling views of the sure and certain results of the Russo-Turkish War so lately begun. It is not the first time by a good many that war has broken out, even during the brief period of the lives of our existing young people,—the lads and lasses who are at this moment thinking a great deal more of one another than of all the political complications of the world, not to speak of 'old fogies' who can almost remember Salamanca and Waterloo. There was the far more terrific mill with Russia in 1854-55—just about the time those same lads were in their long clothes, and those same lasses in their short clothes. Then came other fighting in different quarters of this funny globe of ours, which, according to the poet, only goes round by the power of Love, but which, as we unfortunately see, can't manage to get on at all without fighting as well. We, in this country, all within the lives of our young people too, have had these terrible epochs when all decent folks of European race in any degree, shook in their shoes for the safety of life, honour, and property. It is by no means, therefore, a new experience, that of the conflict which has sprung up within the last few weeks. War is truly the most direful of experiences to mankind, but so must, to eels, be that of being skinned alive; however, as any plain cook in England will reassuringly tell us, 'they'—the eels—'are used to it.' And so, beyond question, are we, to war."

THE INDIAN MARINE.—We understand that Captain Bythesea's scheme for the re-organization of the Indian Marine has generally been approved by the Secretary of State; a few details are still being discussed, but practically the scheme may be considered as accepted, and will come into operation on the 1st April, 1878. Captain Bythesea will, it would seem, become Secretary of Marine, and the appointments to the various dockyards will undergo considerable revision. An adjustment will be made of the various salaries of those at present employed, and the several branches now conducted under the orders of the Military Department, and the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, will be brought under the control of the new Secretary. We trust there is more than rumour in this. Certainly a large number of departments under the Indian Government require re-organizing, but we can have no hesitation in saying that not a branch of the service is in such a dilapidated or unsatisfactory condition as the Indian Marine.—*Indian Daily News.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]
1ST JUNE 1877.

6 o'clock—Evening Service preparatory to Lord's Supper.
Psalm 23, Tune St. Ethelreda, No. 141. Hymn 186, Tune, Communion, No 9. Hymn 135, Tune, Olivet, No. 220.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE Marine Court, composed of Mr. W. Webb, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain J. Gibb, of the ship Thomasina MacLellan, and the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court to enquire into the circumstances connected with the collision between the British ship East Lothian and the mutchwa Towkully on the 21st May, attended with the sinking of the latter vessel, and the loss of two lives.

Mr. Cleveland, acting Government solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government. Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the captain and owners of the ship East Lothian, and Mr. Gilbert, (of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert) appeared on behalf of the owners of the mutchwa Towkully.

The evidence of Mr. John Cook, a second class pilot on the Bombay pilot establishment, who was in charge of the East Lothian when the collision took place, corroborated that of Mr. Archibald Hamilton, the captain of the East Lothian, in every material point, and also that of Archibald Milne, and John MacFail; whose evidence was taken on the last occasion.

Then followed the evidence of Bappoo Wittoo, a cullassee on board the Towkully, who was at the helm of that vessel when the collision took place. His evidence went to show that he saw the East Lothian near the Kennery Island and he first saw her a long way off, making towards his boat; and as the ship still continued to make towards the boat, the tindal stood with a lantern in his hand on the forepart of the boat. The sail of the boat was not altered at all from the first to last, and that the tiller of the boat was towards the right, or a little over to starboard, when the ship struck his boat. The witness said that he took the helm at 5 o'clock, and was there up to the time of the collision. He had been helmsman for about ten years.

At the close of this evidence the Court adjourned till Thursday next, the 7th instant, to consider their report.

HEALTH OFFICER'S FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT.

Bombay, 22nd April 1877.

From T. S. WEIR, L. R. C. S. I., L. K. & Q. C. P. I., &c., Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—The 4th quarter of 1876 has not been marked by any epidemic features; there were only 29 deaths from cholera, 23 of which occurred in October, and 23 from small-pox, the average of deaths from cholera and small-pox during the 4th quarter of the previous five years being 38 and 41. Exclusive of still-born, 4,604 deaths were registered in the 4th quarter against a quinquennial mean of 4,090, the mortality being equal to an annual death-rate of 28·57 per 1,000 of population. Of the deaths registered, 2,436 were of males and 2,168 of females, so that to each 100 females 112 males died. 2,484 of those who died were born in Bombay, 2,387 elsewhere, and in 33 instances the place of birth was unknown. 3,375 of the dead were buried, 1,317 burnt, and 212 carried to the Towers of Silence. 1,554 deaths were referred to fevers, 9 of which were registered from enteric fever against 17 in the 3rd quarter; 34 were referred to simple continued fever, 37 to ague, and 1,474 to remittent fever. In October there was an unusually small number of deaths from remittent fever,—384 were registered, in November the number increased to 473 and in December to 617. From measles 6 deaths were registered. Diseases of the circulatory system carried off 18 persons, being 4 less than the last quarter, and 21 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To diseases of the respiratory system 386 death were due, against a quinquennial mean of 353, against 325 in the last quarter and 411 in the corresponding quarter of 1875; of the deaths registered from diseases of the respiratory system, 179 were referred to bronchitis and 193 to pneumonia. 719 death were registered from diseases of the digestive system, being 21 less than the last quarter, but 69 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1875, and 197 more than the quinquennial mean; 199 deaths were ascribed to diarrhœa, 36 less than in the last quarter, 11 less than in the corresponding period of 1875, but 37 more than the average of the previous five years; 256 deaths were referred to dysentry, being 50 less than the last quarter, 55 less than in the 4th quarter of 1875, and 9 less than the quinquennial mean. 18 deaths were ascribed to affections of the urinary system, the mean of the previous five years being 13. To diseases of the nervous system 531 deaths were due, 442 of which were ascribed to convulsions. 147 persons died from pthisis, being 56 more than in the last quarter. 50 persons died from diseases of the generative system; 12 from diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue, and 2 from affections of the cutaneous system. 273 deaths were ascribed to old age and debility, being 56 more than the last quarter, 18 more than in the corresponding period of 1875, and 71 more than the quinquennial mean. 7 premature births were registered. 8 deaths were due to poisoning, 3 being suicidal and 2 accidental; 3 deaths were caused by snake-bite. From drowning 18 deaths were registered 7 being suicidal and 8 accidental, 3 persons were found drowned; 2 cases of suicide by hanging were recorded, and 3 of strangulation by law. In all 74 deaths were due to accidents and violence. 40 per cent. of the total number of deaths were of children under 5 years of age. 1,842 children under 5 years of age died, against 3,419 in the 1st quarter, 2,776 in the 2nd quarter and 1,944 in the 3rd quarter. The deaths at different periods of life under 5 years were:—Under 1 year 1,291, under 2 years 310, under 3 years 135, under 4 years 61 and under 5 years 40. The births of 3 745 living and 3 0 still-born children were registered; of the children born living 1,881 were males and 1,864 females. The birth-rate calculated on the living births was equal to 23·24 per 1,000.

Holloway's Pills.—When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the natural exhalations of the skin, an alterative is required to expel them entirely from the body through some other channel. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When, from frequent chills or impure air, the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at its outset, its pains and inconveniences averted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them by an illness.

TRIAL OF THE 80-TON GUN.

(The Standard, May 5.)

YESTERDAY the 80-ton gun was subjected at Shoeburyness to a trial with the heaviest charge of powder ever yet fired from rifled ordnance. At the conclusion of the former series of experiments with this monster weapon it was returned to the Royal Gun Factories, at Woolwich Arsenal, for the purpose of being converted into what is called a chambered gun. By this process the lower end of the bore, where the powder charge is placed, has been enlarged to a diameter exceeding that of the other portion of the bore. A similar modification was effected during the earlier history of the gun, when the calibre was 15 inches, the diameter of the powder chamber being made 16 inches. But the more recent change has given the gun a powder chamber 18 inches in diameter, 16 inches being the calibre. Thus there is now a difference of two inches in the two diameters. The length of the powder chamber is 58½ inches, so that the space allotted to the powder has a diameter of half a yard, and a length of very nearly five feet. This allows room for a cartridge containing 425 pounds of powder, consisting of 1.5 inch cubes, the space occupied by the cartridge being at the rate of 34 cubic inches per pound of powder. The cartridge employed yesterday was made up in the usual bag of rough silk, and ignition was effected through the axial vent of the gun, the flash from the primer passing along a hollow space in the cartridge, formed by a species of zinc funnel, and setting up ignition first of all in the centre of the mass of powder. The effect of this arrangement is to prevent those waves of pressure which are so injurious when a large cartridge is ignited at the rear end. The amount of pressure in the powder chamber, and some little distance in advance of it, was taken yesterday by means of the usual crusher gauges inserted in the apertures provided for the purpose. The gun with which these trials are made is an experimental piece, intended to decide certain important elements connected with the four 80-ton guns now in course of manufacture for the Inflexible, one of which is just ready for proof.

The trial of yesterday was carried out under instructions from Brigadier General Campbell, C. B., R. A., the Director of Artillery and Stores. The proceedings on the ground were under the control of the Heavy Gun Committee, of which Colonel Younghusband, R. A., F. R. S., the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, is president. The members of the committee present on the occasion, in addition to Colonel Younghusband, included Colonel Inglis, R. E., Colonel Heyman, R. A., Colonel Fraser, R. A., Major Steward, R. E., Major Alderson, R. A., (the secretary to the committee), Captain Hall, R. N., and Captain Cleveland, R. N. The arrangements were carried out under the superintendence of Colonel Fisher, the experiments being conducted by Captain Fairfax Ellis, assisted by Captain O'Callaghan. The velocity of the projectile was taken by Captain C. Jones, R. A., the secretary to the committee on explosives, who also estimated the pressures as indicated by the crusher gauges. For the purpose of taking the velocity, two chronographs were used, one being a check on the other, but the correspondence was found to be very close. General Sir Garnet Wolseley was among the visitors on the ground.

The charge of powder in the gun we have already stated as being 425 pounds. The weight of the projectile was 1,700 pounds, being a Palliser shell weighted with sand. Its bursting charge of powder would have been 21 pounds. It was the usual studded projectile, with a copper gas-check of the Lyon pattern. The largest charge yet fired from the 100-ton Armstrong gun at Spezzia is 375 pounds of such powder as that which was fired yesterday in the 80-ton Fraser gun, and 400 pounds of the Fossano powder, which is of a less violent character. The weight of the projectile employed with these charges was 2,000 pounds. The 80-ton gun fired its projectile yesterday against the great target which tried its strength when the gun had a bore throughout of 16 inches. On that occasion, when 370 pounds of powder were used, the back plate of the massive target was cracked and bulged, but the head of the shot was not visible at the rear. The target consists of four 8-inch plates of rolled iron, separated by three 5-inch layers of teak, this array of plates and backing being supported at the rear by a massive structure of piles, struts, and horizontal beams, care being taken also to make everything secure at the sides and top, while beneath there is a strong foundation to which the target is held down by bent bolts and other devices. The manner in which the plates are secured to each other has been most carefully and ingeniously devised, and the application of armour is admirably carried out in all the details of the structure, while the great area of the plates (16 feet by 10 feet) prevents their being readily split by any rending action of the projectile. Each plate weighs about 22 tons.

At a few minutes past eleven yesterday all was ready for the important trial. Everybody was under cover, and when the instruments were in due order for taking the velocity the electric circuit was completed, firing the charge of powder. The report was exceedingly heavy, but not alarmingly loud. The discharge of the gun was followed by the fall of a few small pieces of metal flung from the face of the target through the air. All risk of being struck by such fragments was over in a few seconds, and then there was an eager rush to see the effect of this crucial round. The shot was found to have struck within a few inches of the spot marked for it, striking the target three feet from the top, and six feet from the proper left. The gas-check was crumpled up and thrown out to the front, and the shot itself was extensively shattered. The aperture made by the projectile was at once seen to be a large one, and on measuring the hole it was found to have a vertical diameter of 17 inches, with a horizontal diameter of only about two-tenths of an inch less. The diameter of the aperture made on the former occasion was as nearly as possible that of the shot—namely, 16 inches. It was evident that the projectile yesterday was unsteady at the moment it struck the target. The range was 120 yards, and the velocity at the muzzle of the gun was 1,600 feet per second. Although this was about 15 feet less than had been calculated upon, it was yet a very high result, and it was suggested by some parties that the range was insufficient, the shot not having time to acquire steadiness in its flight. Evidently there was a loss of penetrative power, the shot doing a large amount of work laterally, and at the same time destroying itself. A small fragment of iron from the projectile, twenty minutes after the firing of the gun, was too hot to be held in the hand for more than a few seconds. Despite the drawbacks to which we have thus referred the projectile went sufficiently into the target to bulge the back plate something like a foot, the distension producing four severe radial cracks. At the centre from whence these cracks radiated the point of the projectile was visible, and it would seem as if the head and shoulders of the shot had kept well together, although the body was extensively and somewhat minutely shattered. The point of the shot was apparently 8 3 inches beyond the original line of the target. It might be reckoned that the fourth plate was penetrated to the extent of two or three inches. The timber work at the rear stood the shock extremely well, and it is to be observed that the rear plate had no support except at the top and bottom. It was, strictly speaking, an unbacked plate, held in its place with considerable firmness. At the same time the shot had to send its apex through 24 inches of iron and 15 inches of teak before it could reach the rear plate.

Returning from the target to the gun, it was found that the recoil up the railway, the latter having an ascending gradient, had been as much as 55 feet. The great wrought iron carriage and its bogies, weighing in all 40 tons, had suffered no damage. The crusher gauges showed that the pressure created by the immense charge of powder had not been excessive, the mean pressure being 19·9 tons per square inch. An impression of the interior of the gun was taken by means of melted gutta-percha, and it was discovered that the celebrated "crack" had undergone no enlargement, either in length or breadth. Although the shot had not done its work on the target quite so well as was desired, the committee deemed it unadvisable to repeat the round, the target being required for other experiments, and having only space left for two more rounds. As the target cost 6,000*l.*, it will thus be seen that each round knocks down 1,500*l.*, and the committee must be supposed to have some consideration for the British taxpayer. Besides the financial part of the question, there is the circumstance that it would take some time to build a new target, and there are important reasons why certain experiments yet to come should not be delayed.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 7.

MR. GLADSTONE, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers from the Opposition, then rose to move his first resolution as follows:—"That this house finds just cause of dissatisfaction and complaint in the conduct of the Ottoman Porte with regard to the despatch written by the Earl of Derby on the 21st day of September, 1876, and relating to the massacres in Bulgaria." He said—Sir, I much regret to be obliged to introduce a subject of the very greatest importance after a discussion which must necessarily have had, I do not say an irritating, but a dissipating effect on the mind and attention of the house. Let me, in the first place, clear up what remains over from that discussion. My hon. friend the member for Stafford has spoken of the character of the resolutions that have been passed in the country. I have watched and read those resolutions regularly until to-day, when the number of meetings has entirely overpowed me; for, irrespective of other correspondence, reports from over a hundred meetings have reached me this morning (Opposition cheers). As a matter of fact, having read all the resolutions passed at the former meetings, without exception, and having observed that from day to day their tone has become warmer and warmer, I am bound to corroborate the statement which has been made by the member for Stafford (Mr. Macdonald). In a small number of those resolutions neutrality and a love of peace are mentioned; but undoubtedly, as a matter of fact, taking it broadly, and putting on it what construction you please, the reception of the resolutions has been singularly different among some of the authorities that guide opinion in the metropolis, and authorities in the country at large. Some of the greatest pundits of the metropolis have been puzzled to the last degree as to what the resolutions meant. I am not sure that there is not a similar obscurity or doubt in the minds of her Majesty's government. The people of the country, however, so far as I can judge, do not appear to have experienced any portion of this difficulty, and in more than 19 cases out of 20 of all the decisions of meetings which have been sent to me the general spirit and scope of my resolutions has been that which the meetings have affirmed. I may observe, and it is only fair to make the admission, that I received an account of an adverse meeting. That adverse meeting was held in the great town of Bradford; and it was an adverse meeting, not of the town of Bradford itself, but of the executive committee of the Conservative Association of that borough (laughter). I wish that statement to receive publicity, in order that due weight may be given to the circumstance. But although a great many of the resolutions which have reached me have come from Liberal associations (hear, hear) and not from public meetings, yet a large number have also come from towns' meetings and public meetings—meetings openly convened, and largely attended though at the shortest notice, and meetings actuated by a spirit of enthusiasm only equal to that which marked the expressions of public opinion in September. I would mention in particular the case of Northampton, where a gentleman made a motion at a meeting at which the mayor presided, to the effect that it was not wise to interfere with the proceedings of her Majesty's government, but not a single person could be found to second that motion. There is another town to which I am glad to refer, and that is Christchurch (laughter), represented by the hon. baronet (Sir H. D. Wolff) who, I am afraid, is not now in his place. He has wisely retired (laughter and cries of "Oh")—most wisely. Hon. members who laugh do not know what I was going to say (hear, hear) I was going on to say that the hon. baronet had most

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wisely retired for that necessary refreshment without which it would not be possible satisfactorily to attend to the duties of this house (a laugh). Well, I am glad that the hon. baronet who is to move the previous question—at least, if his notice is to hold good—is entirely at one with me upon the substance of this matter. I hold in my hand a report of a speech made by the honourable baronet at Christchurch in September, in which he declared in the most positive and absolute manner that the oppressed provinces must be substantially liberated, that the promises of the government of Turkey are perfectly worthless, and that there must be guarantees, the nature of which must be determined by the powers.

Sir H. D. Wolff.—Will the right hon. gentleman be good enough to read my words?

Mr. Gladstone.—I will hand the hon. baronet the report to which I have referred. I am very glad to know that in the town which he represents there has been a meeting held within the last few days—the mayor in the chair—and that, as a result of the meeting, a communication has been made to the hon. baronet requesting him to support the resolutions, a discussion of which it appears he is now anxious to stifle (a laugh). The hon. baronet can tell me—I have marked the passages in his speech to which I have referred—whether I have misrepresented him.

Sir H. D. Wolff.—So far as I can remember I think the right hon. gentleman must have misrepresented me (laughter).

Mr. Gladstone.—I am perfectly willing to stand by a comparison of the speech of the hon. baronet and the words I have used. I do not think I have over-stated the case, nor do I think I have misrepresented his constituents in saying that they have written to him requesting him to support my resolutions.

Sir H. D. Wolff.—The meeting to which the right hon. gentleman refers was composed principally of persons outside the borough who were brought into it in waggons (cheers and laughter).

Mr. Gladstone.—I have spoken of a town's meeting convened in the forms applicable to such meetings. I quoted from what I believe to be an authentic organ as to the sense of the meeting, and the statement I have made is not in the slightest degree shaken by the census which the hon. baronet appears to have taken, without being present at it, of those who attended the meeting. Well, now with regard to her Majesty's government, my resolutions would include undoubtedly an alteration of the policy of the government; but I do not see that that alteration becomes positive and absolute until I look at the fourth resolution. One of my main objects on this occasion is to clear the position of her Majesty's government and one of the points which I shall most carefully endeavour to establish is that their position is at present ambiguous. Am I justified in saying that or not? If it is ambiguous, then it is desirable it should be cleared. I think I shall be able to show that I do not overstate the case. I do not propose to move a censure on her Majesty's government, and for this reason—that I do not see what public interest would be promoted by my doing so. I am bound to say that I do not refrain from taking that step because I do not think the government censurable. I wish to say in the calmest words I can command, though they cannot be weak words, that no chapter in the history of our policy since the peace of Vienna is so deplorable as that of the last 18 months (hear.) I speak of its general strain. Some of the steps which have been taken may no doubt be defended. Notably and particularly the mission of Lord Salisbury to Constantinople, if considered by itself, was a measure deserving, I think, the approbation of this house (cheers). That mission was immediately met and answered on the part of the promoters of the autumn movement by reposing their confidence in his lordship, and by the strictest abstinence from everything which in their judgment could weaken his hands. But they had to consider the mission in the light of the speech at the Guildhall; and it was very difficult to say how far the mission was coloured and modified by the delivery of that extraordinary speech (hear, hear). But the confidence in Lord Salisbury to which I have alluded was generously, and I think prudently, reposed; and upon his mission I have not a word of censure or anything but commendation to bestow (hear). But what happened? While Lord Salisbury was at Constantinople there was there another representative of England whose views upon most vital questions were in direct opposition to those of the noble lord (hear, hear) We now know from the blue books that Sir Henry Eliot, without any touch whatever of personal dishonour, but in the expression of his own conscientious convictions, was declaring opinions which were known to the Turkish government, and which at every point powerfully counter-worked the proceedings of Lord Salisbury. That is one of the points on which I say that the position of the government is ambiguous, and requires to be cleared (hear, hear). Again, what are we to say of the mode of the withdrawal of Sir Henry Elliot? The conduct of the Porte had, one would think, at that time deserved some manifestation of the feelings which, presumably, her Majesty's government entertain. All the other powers of Europe caused their representatives to withdraw from Constantinople in a manner which was so marked as to bear unequivocal token of their displeasure. But her Majesty's government went out of their way to have it made known that Sir Henry Elliot was withdrawn because of ill-health—expressly for the purpose of divesting his departure of the appearance of a manifestation of displeasure. Why was that done; and had not that a tendency to bring into question the sincerity of Lord Salisbury and of the government by whom he was believed to be supported? (hear hear). Once more, why was it that her Majesty's government during the conference at Constantinople made a communication to the Porte to the effect that the views of that conference would be words, and words alone, and would not be enforced either by the Government or with its approval? It is a mild description of the proceeding to say that it rendered the policy and position of her Majesty's government an ambiguous policy and position. You might as well have dismissed the conference altogether (hear, hear). You might as well have dismissed the conference altogether, and have done that which you seem given to do—have moved the "previous question" (laughter). The conference was idle, the conference became a farce from the moment when Turkey had been informed by England that under no circumstances would Great Britain use any force herself, or recognise the enforcement by others of the decisions at which the conference might arrive. Why, sir, what was the position of the case? England was the sole obstacle to the decisions of that conference which Lord Salisbury laboured so gallantly to promote (cheers). But like the power behind the throne in other days, there was somewhere or other a power behind Lord Salisbury which was determined he should not succeed (cheers). Consequently at a very early date in the proceedings the Porte was informed of this. Why was the Porte informed of it then? When was Lord Salisbury made aware of it? Did he know it before he left England? Did he know it when he accepted the mission? ("Yes" from the Government bench). He knew he was to be allowed to use words and words alone? (Yes.) My question is whether when Lord Salisbury left England, and whether when he accepted the mission and allowed himself to be proclaimed as ambassador he had been made aware by his colleagues that the words he might use and the decisions at which the conference might arrive were to be recommendations simply, and were not under any circumstances, to be imposed upon the Porte To that I have no answer (laughter). Whether Lord Salisbury was aware of it or not, why was that communication made to the Porte before the proceedings of the conference? Why was that communication made which drew forth a lively expression of the gratitude of the Grand Vizier to the British government, and not to the British government at large, but to Lord Beaconsfield? (cheers.) Was the same thing done by other governments? The Austrian government, on the contrary, knowing thoroughly well with whom they had to deal, had declared that when the decisions of the conference were arrived at they ought to be imposed by a naval demonstration, and unless I am much mistaken it was well known to the government of her Majesty that in the opinion of the government of France the conference would be an idle form if the Porte were to be informed that force would not be used with respect to the recommendations of Europe. Therefore we find her Majesty's government by that unhappy act playing the evil genius of Europe, and at the most critical moment taking the very step that was certain in the opinion of the best and most experienced judges to nullify and utterly frustrate the labours they were ostensibly undertaking. It is a mild description to say that this rendered the position, of the government an ambiguous position. I am bound to say that I think the mission of Mr. Layard has the same effect. I carefully abstain from pronouncing a final judgment upon it. I do not desire to make it a subject of censure. I have known Mr. Layard in two capacities. When I have held office under the Crown I have known him as the able and zealous representative of this country at Madrid, discharging his duties in a manner that gave us the most perfect satisfaction. And I cannot altogether set aside my recollections of Mr. Layard. *In this house he was by far the most able, and by far the furthest-going advocate of the government of Turkey whom I have ever known sitting upon these benches (cheers). The consequence is that we find* in the blue book presented to us on Saturday that the appointment of Mr. Layard was again selected as a special *subject of thanks by the Turkish Government; and it was* recognised by a peculiar and appropriate phrase as being on the part of the government of her Majesty, a "delicate attention" (cheers and laughter). A delicate attention to the government which has made itself responsible in full from first to last for the massacres in Bulgaria, and whose fixed intention it is that on the first similar occasion similar massacres should be perpetrated. Delicate attentions to that government from the government of her Majesty are matters which, if not wrong in themselves, at least require some elucidation in order to show that their position with regard to the crimes of that government is not an ambiguous position (cheers). Well again, sir, it will be remembered that a despatch was produced to us written in the month of May last year in which it was stated that her Majesty's government felt that Turkey must only depend upon their moral support. Now this second resolution, which is regarded by the Secretary for War as of so imperative a character, carefully states that Turkey has lost all claim to either the material or the moral support of Great Britain (cheers). The lines between material and moral support are not always easily drawn. What kind of support did her Majesty's government give to Turkey last year when she sent a squadron to Besika Bay to protect Christian life, and afterwards converted that squadron into a powerful fleet? What kind of support, I say, was that? So far as my knowledge goes, her Majesty's government have never disclaimed this ill-omened phrase—"moral support." I do not want to pin them to it; God forbid. I wish with all my soul they may disclaim it; but I wish to point out that so far as I know they have not disclaimed it. What may not be done under the name of moral support? Almost as much as may be done under the name of "British interests" (cheers). We sent that fleet to Besika Bay, or at least we made that squadron into a fleet when in Besika Bay, and what was the effect of the presence of that fleet? I say without hesitation it was to overawe the provinces of Turkey bordering upon the Archipelago and the kingdom of free Greece; and therefore, though without lifting a hand, it was material as well as moral support that was given to Turkey under the name of moral support, for it prevented from pouring into the field those who would have multiplied the numbers of the rebellious subjects of Turkey. I venture to say there is the greatest ambiguity still, and a more prolific source of it than that to which I have already referred, that contained in the conflicting declarations of the members of her Majesty's government. Having recognised the mission of Lord Salisbury as a kind of point of junction at which we who had taken part in the popular movement were able to bring ourselves into a sort of union. I will not go back to anything which preceded that mission for the purpose of that mission, and I shall thereby get rid of a great deal of very awkward matter spoken at Aylesbury and elsewhere (laughter and cheers). I will not draw comparison between those speeches and the other speeches which gave public satisfaction, and tended greatly to arrest the movement which was in progress in the country. I take only what has happened since the conference at Constantinople, and I am bound to say that I cannot do otherwise than recognise the most distinct retrogression in the policy of her Majesty's government, and contradictions which I, at least, am wholly unable to reconcile in the declarations of the government. Now I take one declaration which I think ought to be borne in mind, but I will not dwell upon it because I do not wish to make it a matter of controversy. There was a declaration by Sir Henry Elliot, that it did not signify, so far as the main question was concerned, what number of Bulgarians were massacred—the thing to be done was to maintain our vital interests in the Ottoman empire. Lord Derby very properly repudiated that declaration in his despatch of the 21st of September, where, after describing the outrages which had taken place, and the countenance given to them, he said no interests whatever could possibly justify acquiescence in the continuance of such a system. That was a very sharp antagonism, and I want to know which of these two conflicting authorities is to come uppermost in the long run. No doubt the authority of Lord Derby is the greater, and I am certain that what Lord Derby wrote was written with sincerity; but if I am to look at the tone and tenour of the declarations of the government for the last three months I am sorry to say they seem to me to be relapsing into a condition in which the outrages inflicted by the government of Turkey are to be contemplated as matters for sentimental regret, and for idle and verbal expostulation, but in which action is to be determined by whatever we may choose to consider British interests. That is to say that our opinion of what we think best for ourselves is to be our measure of right and wrong all over the world We want to know, sir, whether that tradition subsists, and whether either material or moral support is to be given to the government which is so deeply dyed with the guilt of these outrages (cheers). I now come to the declaration of Lord Carnarvon. There is not a single utterance that has proceeded from any member of the government that served the purpose of the Government better at the time than the manly speech of Lord Carnarvon. What did he say? I will not quote his own words at length, but he said "he did not disagree, if he rightly understood it, with the expression of public opinion, because it had been somewhat loudly expressed, and that here and there there might have been some exaggeration. He thought, on the contrary, that it was a credit to the country; and he rejoiced that there had been neither delay nor hesitation in the expression of that feeling, and that, so far from weakening the hands of the government, he believed, if rightly understood at home and abroad, nothing could more strengthen the hands of his noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs than the burst of indignation which had just gone through the length and breadth of the land." What was the declaration of Constantinople, and what has been done since? I turn to the Foreign Secretary in a place which I need not name, but his words are of importance, and to be followed wherever they are delivered. He described the sentiments of the English people last autumn as a "got-up thing." We know what is contained in these words, and he expressed the opinion that the effects of it had been mischievous (hear, hear), in direct contradiction to the words of Lord Carnarvon. Well, Sir, on the first night of the session, when this retrogression which I complain of had hardly begun to devolve itself, my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a declaration on the subject of the Turkish constitution which I heard from his lips with pleasure, and for which he was severely rebuked by the organ of the Turkish government in the London press. (The Chancellor of the Exchequer made an observation across the table). The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not deserving of the rebuke, for he spoke very good sense. He spoke of the Turkish constitution, which is the crown and consummation, the masterpiece of Turkish reform, as a constitution on which no sensible man could place any reliance as a working instrument (hear), and in so doing the Chancellor of the Exchequer was completely within the shadow of that most masterly paper in which Lord Salisbury in the blue book tore the constitution into rags and relegated it to the contempt and derision of mankind (Opposition cheers). But what is the tone now? In the despatch of Lord Derby to Prince Gortschakoff which we have received to-day (cheers and counter cheers), you will find that her Majesty's government say that Turkey should have time to reform herself; that it is not reasonable to abandon hope of complete and satisfactory relief to the Christian subjects of Turkey, because she has promised to reform herself. I will come now to one yet more clear and distinct contradiction. My right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer said on a former and not very late occasion that it was a great hardship on Turkey that she should be complained of for not reforming herself when the war cloud hung over her. He said that there was a time when it was almost impossible to attempt moral pressure—as it was attempted at Constantinople—viz, at a time when physical pressure was in view. He went on to explain that in his view the presence of the Russian army on the frontier was a great obstacle to the labours of the conference, and incited Turkey to resistance by appeals to those principles of honour which are supposed to be so highly refined in the Turkish mind. The Chancellor of the Exchequer distinctly pointed out the Turkish armaments as having been the obstacle to the conference at Constantinople and as having cut off all hopes of its success. Now, in that opinion he is in diametrical contradiction with Lord Salisbury, who has declared publicly—and his words can not be denied—that, on the contrary, the Russian armaments constituted the hope of the conference (Opposition cheers). I will not trouble the house by a lengthy quotation, but something has been said by another person arguing the case to the effect that the Russian armaments constituted the motive power of the European governments when they were assembled at Constantinople; and Lord Salisbury, though he may have expressed himself differently, said in substance that that was true. He knew very well that mere words from Turkey were worthless, and worse than worthless, because delusive; because they acted upon the world with the effect of fraud. Lord Salisbury said it was to the Russian armaments and the danger created in the eyes of the Turks that the conference attached its whole hope of inducing Turkey to acquiesce in their conclusions, and that even with that they would not acquiesce. There are two important statements by members of the government in entire contradiction one with another (hear), and I think we have the right to ask which of those is true (Opposition cheers). The despatch to Prince Gortschakoff to-day has been heralded with delight in Turkish quarters, and I am not surprised, for there is no mistaking its tone and any tendency (Opposition cheers). It is redolent of moral support; it is charged with moral support, and unless you think fit to give us an explanation which will relieve our minds we challenge you by a vote of the house to say whether Turkey is or is not to be declared to have lost all claim to moral support. The house will recollect the whole strain of the argument pursued by the government before and during the conference. It was as clear as possible that Turkey had at all times been a country thoroughly beyond any other in promising. No man knew the distinction better than the Home Secretary, when he compared her promises to inconvertible paper, and said "We must have something else than words; we must have sterling metal" (cheers.) The necessity of guarantees of adequate securities, the necessity of something beyond the plans, projects, and words of Turkey itself, that was the strain of the whole of these communications and constituted the pith of the extracts read by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the first night of the session from the instructions to Lord Salisbury. What has become of the necessity of guarantees? (hear, hear.) Sir, it has all gone to the winds, and we are now told in the despatch this morning that we are to found our hopes upon the fact that the Porte has promised, and we cannot be sure that she will not perform. Why, sir, this is vital; it lies at the root of the whole matter. If we are relying upon these promises, let us be so told. For my part, I repeat what I have said on former occasions—that there is a time for remonstrating against remonstrances, and a time for protesting against protestations. These protestations and these remonstrances and these representations which have been lavished in such redundance upon the part of her Majesty's government are all very well up to a certain point—up to a point at which there is reasonable hope that they can possibly meet with attention; but they are not reasonable when it is found by wide experience that they have no result whatever (hear, hear). It was not always so. It was not so in the time of Lord Stratford, when a man of extraordinary ability, of iron will, and of a character which would not be trifled with was our ambassador at Constantinople (hear, hear.) Then, indeed, some things were done by the Porte, and some improvements were effected in the condition of its people. If the remonstrances made in the time of the late government were not numerous the remonstrances made since the rebellion in Turkey have become vigorous and more numerous, and our experience of them is such that we can only conclude that a man who says his policy is a policy of expostulation convicts himself either of an insincerity which is not to be imputed or of a total incapacity to understand affairs of administration (Opposition cheers). I have spoken, then, of the contrariety in the declarations of the members of her Majesty's government, and of the extremely ambiguous position in which the government stands. If I go outside the government, I then come to the language of the supporters of the government. It is impossible not to pay some heed to this language. There has never been a time when I have heard so much of direct communication between the government and the metropolitan press as within the last eighteen months, and I state my belief that there has never been a time when there has been so constant an interchange. What has happened? What have been the advantages to those who are supposed to enjoy these communications? Every one who hears me is aware, and I do not hesitate to say, that the language held amongst the supporters of the government in the society of London and the language held by that portion of the press which has taken what it calls the Turkish side of this matter—I say what is called the Turkish side, because I believe the pretended friends, and those who call *themselves the friends of Turkey*, and the supposed friends of Turkey, are and have been all this time driving her headlong to destruction—the language held by them has been language the purport of which has been distinct and unconcealed. It has been to prepare the public mind for *war) loud cheers from the Opposition)* And for what war? Not for war in the name of war on the side of Turkey, but war on the side of Turkey under *some pretext of "British interests"* (cheers and counter cheers). What are those British interests, and for what purpose has that phrase been used? It is the most *elastic phrase in the world. Consider the position of this* country; consider how, from these little islands, we have stretched out our arms into every quarter; consider there is not a portion of the globe where we have not a territory; consider that our commerce finds its way into every port on the surface of the earth—and then I ask you what quarrel can ever arise between any two countries, or what war where you cannot, if you are so minded, set up a British interest? (cheers.) And take the case of India in particular. We go to the other end of the world, we go with peaceful professions as a company of merchants; as a company of merchants we develope the arts and arms of conquerors, and we acquire a sovereignty of 200 millions of people, and a vast space of territory; and having done that what do we say? We lay virtual claim to a veto upon all political arrangements, upon all the countries and all the seas which can possibly constitute any one of the routes which may yet become one of the routes to the East. It is said by some, "You must do nothing in the Black Sea, or at Batoum, or at Erzeroum, because the route to the East may be interfered with; you must do nothing to endanger Syria or Bagdad, because there is the Euphrates Valley, which may be discovered to be the best route to the East" (hear, hear). There is the Suez Canal, with regard to which it seems to be thought by some British pretenders that we have rights quite different in kind from the world at large, and have a right to assert our mastery there without reference to the interests of mankind. Then there is the Cape of Good Hope. Oh, but at the Cape of Good Hope nobody annexes but ourselves (a laugh). In the papers to-day we stinted in our territory have found it expedient to make a large addition. But then, you know, Mr. Speaker, all our additions are perfectly innocent. Sometimes they are not made without bloodshed, but that is not our fault; sometimes they are made with a threat of bloodshed, but that is not our fault. It is the stupidity of those who do not perceive the wisdom of coming under our sceptre (a laugh). We are endowed with a superiority of character, a noble unselfishness, an inflexible integrity that the other nations are too slow to recognise (a laugh), and they are stupid enough to think that we—superior beings that we are—are to be bound by the same vulgar rules as may be justly applicable for the ordinary sons of Adam (laughter and cheers). Now, sir, I do not hesitate to say that, as it seems to me, nothing is wanted but right conduct on the part of the government to give the greatest dignity as well as the greatest security to the position of this kingdom. We have allowed the vindication of the great cause of the East to pass into the hands of a single power (hear, hear). It is true that by the mouth of Lord Derby, the nation has been made to speak that which by its own mouth it does not speak at all, and it has rebuked that single power, and cast upon that single power a responsibility for the consequences because it has made itself the organ of the collective will, the united judgment, and solemn conclusions of Europe. This course we have taken. It is a dangerous course (hear, hear). We ought to view with regret and apprehension any course of proceeding that puts a single power in the position of taking such a charge upon herself, and most of all a power like Russia, which, as a neighbouring power, and without imputing to it any lower standard of action than she might impute to us, is exposed to temptation (hear, hear). Such a power as Russia—and I may add such a power as Austria—has great temptations before it But the question remains, How are these evils to be met? Are they to be met by remonstrances and expostulations only? The answer echoed from the Ministerial benches is "By remonstrances and expostulations only." Now, we reply that this, human nature, the conscience of mankind, the civilisation of the nineteenth century, will no longer bear. If you are not prepared to carry further that united action of Europe in which you seem to engage, and which you defeated by your ill-judged communication—if you are not perpared to carry that further you must expect to see it carried into the hands of others, and your remonstrances and cavils against others will not be appreciated by the general sentiment of the world until you are prepared to enter into some honourable combination for the purpose of applying an effectual remedy to the evil.

(To be Continued.)

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